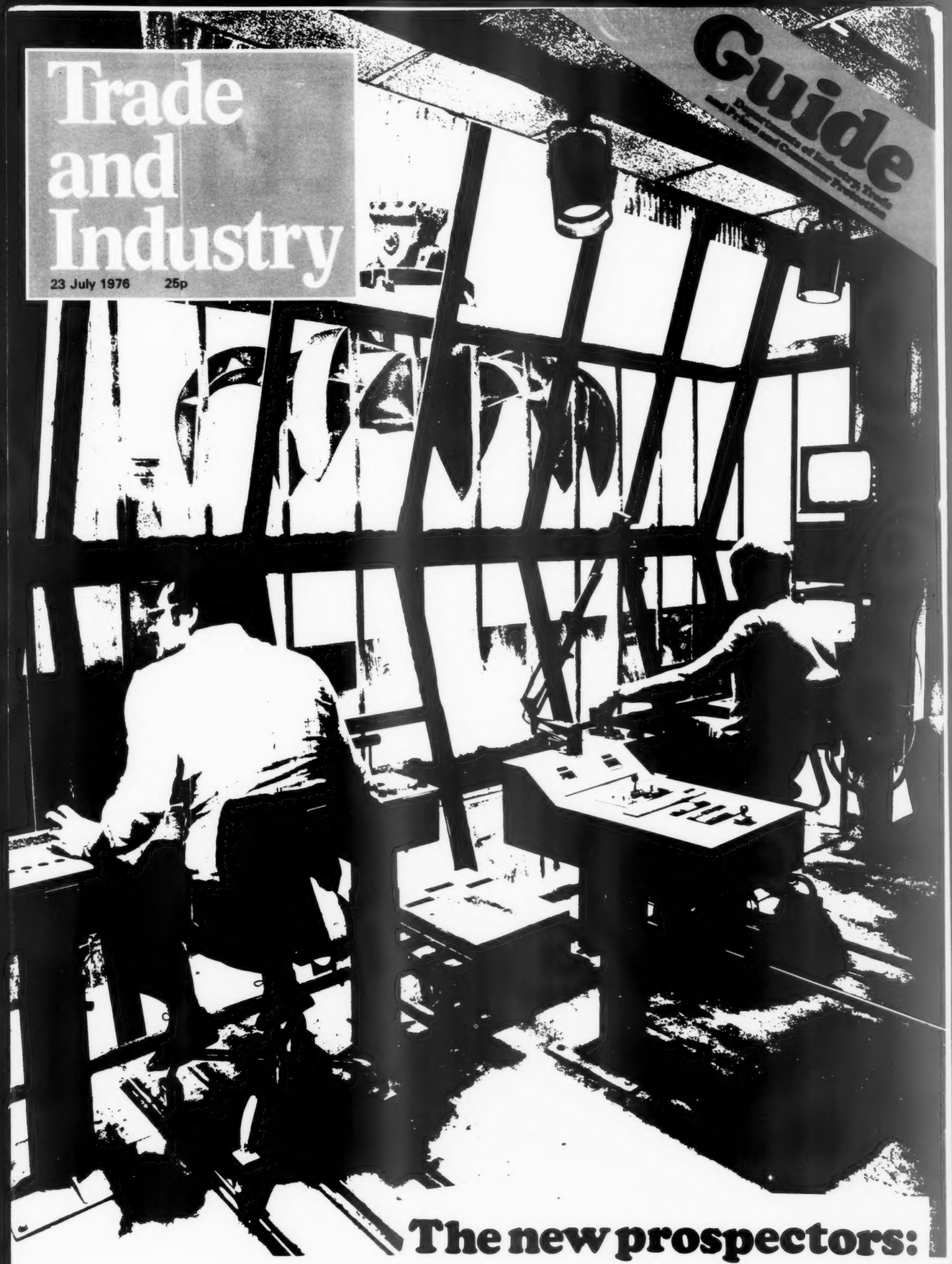
Guide
Department of Industry Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection

Trade and Industry

23 July 1976 25p



The new prospectors: grabbing wealth from waste

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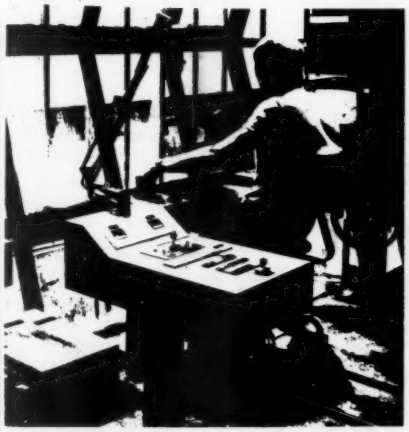
Trade and Industry

23 July 1976

News from the Departments of Industry·Trade·Prices & Consumer Protection



Attitudes to waste are changing. A series of articles in this issue describes how some firms are making use of by-products that were formerly thrown away; some household rubbish is now being reclaimed by local authorities, and some firms are using domestic refuse by extracting ferrous metals and burning the rest as fuel.

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ABC

Home News

Eric Varley's statement on Port Talbot and Shotton Steel Works 218
New Government factories at Barrow, Birkenhead and Cleator Moor 218
England's 1000th Government factory 218
Woman heads SFIC 219
Three more Welsh factories 219
Increasing export sales from new factory 219
Late applications for consumer credit licences 219
John Methven resigns from Bullock Committee 219
British motor industry's future 220
New film fund will provide £200,000 221
New regulations for preventing collisions at sea 222
New control regulations for Inner Sound of Raasay 222
Monopolies references on electric wire and copying materials 222
The PSST and Public Authority Standards 223
Clearance of merger proposal 223
BNFL investment programme 223
UKAEA shareholding in NNC 223
Go-ahead for Brent gas pipeline 223
Moneylenders Acts 1900 to 1927 224
Protection of Depositors Act 1963 226

Technology News

Importance of food analysis: Government Chemists 1975 report 227
Superplastic alloy takes shape 227
Three weeks work in 35 minutes 228
Prize for marketing innovations 228
Telephone service for chemical transporters 228
National conference on reliability 229
Haringey humps to slow down traffic 229
Roll-fed copier cuts paper wastage 229
Negotiating the Suez Canal 229
Environmental pollution for Requirements Boards 229

Waste management

Changing attitudes to waste 230
Used oil: can it make a good recovery? 231
Energy and steel scrap by the cartload 234
Waste management 236

Government Sales

239

Parliament

240

Publications

244

European Community News

Direct elections: agreement reached on main principles 246
Regional development fund: UK allocated further £9.7m 247
Feoga's 1977 grants for individual capital projects 248
GSP: restoration of normal duties 249
Tariff quotas 1976 – exhaustions 249
Transport infrastructure: draft EEC regulation 250
Community transit: special controls 250
Effects of drought in EEC 250
European unit of account introduced for insurance purposes 251
Government still pressing for Jet site at Culham 251
EEC/ACP first joint meeting 251
New EC legislation 252
Eliminating technical barriers to trade within the EEC: Article 100 checklist 253

Guide to Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection

1 to 16

BOTB News

Unparalleled opportunities in Canada 257

Exhibitions and Fairs

Massive participation from machinery manufacturers at Milan plastics fair 258
World congress on rehabilitation 258
Nepcon exhibitors pleased with show 258
Container tie-up fails to mar UK in Sydney 259
British audio company for Japanese exhibition 259

Trade Information

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister visits Britain 260
Czechoslovakia's Five Year Plan 260
Notice to Importers No. 1563: Cotton from Singapore 260
Anti-dumping duty on Romanian polyester fibre 261
Business visits to Zaire 261
Proposed amendments to US Patent Office rules 261
Hints to businessmen booklets 261
ECGD News 261

Tariff and Trade Notices

Australia 266, Bangladesh 266, Barbados 268, Canada 268, Chile 268, Denmark 262, Finland 262, France 262, Greece 264, Guyana 268, Hong Kong 266, Iran 264, Jamaica 268, Kenya 264, Malta 264, Mexico 268, New Zealand 266, Nigeria 264, Pakistan 266, Portugal 263, Senegal 264, Seychelles 266, South Africa 265, Spain 263, Trinidad and Tobago 268, United States 268, Yugoslavia 263, Zambia 264, Zaire 265

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators 269
Index for retail prices for June 270
Index of industrial production 270
UK balance of payments for June 272
Wholesale prices in June 280
Provisional estimates of retail sales 285
Engineering sales and orders 286
Metal working machine tools 287
Cinema admissions 288
Films Act 1960. Combination of quota periods 288
Registrations of British, community and foreign films 288
British Film Fund Agency returns 289
New companies registered 289
Business Monitors 289
Sales in the carpet industry 290
Sales by wholesale textile houses 290
Release dates of economic statistics to be issued in August 291
Index to statistics 292

Home News

Eric Varley's statement on Port Talbot and Shotton Steel Works

The following statement on capital investment in the steel industry in Wales was made by Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry in the House of Commons on 19 July.

'The Government have been faced with a very difficult and complex decision over the British Steel Corporation's proposals for major developments at Port Talbot and for the closure of steelmaking at Shotton. The corporation's plans and several alternative schemes have been most carefully examined in the light of the many representations made to us from the areas concerned. It is the Government's view that the assumptions about capital costs and market prospects which lay behind the corporation's proposals require a thorough re-examination in the light of inflation and of market prospects as the steel industry recovers from the severe recession of last year.

'I have therefore asked the corporation to carry out a further review both of their own proposals and of alternative schemes involving continued steelmaking at Shotton, in the light of the latest available information. They have agreed to do so.

'This review will inevitably take some time to conduct in the necessary depth and detail. We have therefore proposed to the corporation that they should undertake without awaiting the review those elements of their proposed investment at Port Talbot which would not prejudge in any way the decision on the future of steelmaking at Shotton.

'The corporation have informed me that they are willing to proceed on this basis with the second phase of the coke oven replacement scheme, of which a first phase was authorised in February 1975. This will reduce pollution in the vicinity of the works and will contribute to operating efficiency. They are also prepared to consider the economic and operational feasibility of introducing some continuous casting to feed the existing mill at Port Talbot, giving some improvement in product quality. The new coke ovens and the continuous casting machine together with necessary modifications to the steelmaking, scrap and slab handling facilities, would represent an investment of some £100 million in total.

'The Government informed the corporation of our readiness immediately to authorise expenditure of a further £250 million for the proposed new hot strip mill at Port Talbot. The corporation have agreed to consider this proposal within the re-examination that they have undertaken to carry out.'

New Government factories at Barrow, Birkenhead and Cleator Moor

The English Industrial Estates Corporation announce that work will soon start on the site development works and the construction of two advance factories for the Department of Industry on a new site at Park Road, Barrow-in-Furness. One of these is a block of six terrace units totalling about 1,350m² (15,000 sq. ft) and the other a 900m² (10,000 sq. ft) factory.

A contract worth about £310,000, which includes site development, has been awarded to John Leck and Sons (Barrow) Ltd. Architects are J. D. Coxon and Associates of Carlisle and quantity surveyors are A. E. Thornton-Firkin and Partners of Blackburn.

Work is to start at the beginning of August and the premises should be ready for occupation in March 1977. Inquiries regarding purchase or lease to: Mr. P. M. Innes, Department of Industry, North Western Region, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA (Tel. 061-236 2171 ext. 646).

England's 1000th Government factory

Prime Minister James Callaghan, at Tofts Farm Industrial Estate, Hartlepool, lays the foundation stone of the 1,000th government factory to be built in England by the English Industrial Estates Corporation. The Prime Minister's visit on 16 July marked the 40th anniversary of government factory building in the UK and was part of a two-day visit to the north-east. To the right of Mr. Callaghan are Sir Horace Heyman, Chairman of the English Industrial Estates Corporation and the site foreman of George Wimpey and Co. Ltd. During his visit Mr. Callaghan met members of the North East Job Creation Committee.

Birkenhead

Five advance factories are being built for the Department of Industry on a site recently acquired by the English Industrial Estates Corporation at Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Merseyside.

These factories are blocks of terrace units with the following approximate sizes:

Three units totalling 1,800m² (20,000 sq. ft)
Three units totalling 1,500m² (17,000 sq. ft)
Two units totalling 1,000m² (11,000 sq. ft)
Five units totalling 1,500m² (17,000 sq. ft)
Three units totalling 900m² (10,000 sq. ft).

A contract worth about £770,000, which includes site development works, has been awarded to George Wimpey and Co. Ltd.

Woman heads Small Firms Information Centre

Mrs. Sheila Hamilton, the first woman appointed to head one of the Small Firms Information Centres. She has succeeded Ted Gale as manager of the centre for London and the south east, located at 65 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1. In the two and a half years since it was established, the centre has handled over 25,000 inquiries. Mrs. Hamilton brings wide experience to her new job. After joining the then Board of Trade in 1966 she was employed by the Department of Trade and Industry in such fields as export promotion, investment incentives, price controls and consumer protection, taking a diploma in management studies along the way.

Architects are Associated Design Consultants of Liverpool and quantity surveyors are E. C. Harris and Partners also of Liverpool.

Work has just started and the premises should be ready for occupation by April 1977. Inquiries regarding purchase or lease to: Mr. P. M. Innes, Department of Industry, North West Region, Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, Manchester M1 4BA (tel. 061-236 2171 ext. 646).

Cleator Moor

Work has started on two more advance factories, one of about 1,350m² and the other of 2,100m², for the Department of Industry on the Cleator Moor Industrial Estate, Cumbria.

A contract worth about £295,000 has been awarded to Border Engineering Contractors Ltd., of Whitehaven. Architects are Clementson Ward Associates of Carlisle and quantity surveyors are A. L. Hutchinson and Associates also of Carlisle. The premises should be ready for occupation in April 1977.

Inquiries regarding purchase or lease to: Mr. R. Cheeseman, Department of Industry, Cumbria District Office, Town Hall, Cockermouth, Cumbria (tel. Cockermouth (090-082) 3498/9).

Companies expand into three more Welsh factories

John Morris, Secretary of State for Wales has announced that three nursery units, small factories for firms intending to expand their business, have been allocated to two firms in Wales.

Silvaglide Building Products (Wales) Ltd. is taking over two Development Commission units at Cardigan, adjoining the two units it already occupies on the Factory Estate. The allocation of the two 140m² (1,500 sq. ft) units will make a total factory complex of 558m² (6,000 sq. ft).

The company makes aluminium and timber-framed windows, hinge doors, shop fronts and other glazed and semi-glazed products. Eight people were employed in the original units, and this figure is expected to rise to between 14 and 20 in the next eight months.

Another 280m² (3,000 sq. ft) unit on the Bridgend Industrial Estate has been allocated to Express Fabrication Ltd., at present based at the North Byass Works, Port Talbot. The company makes a variety of metal products, including panels, brackets, bins, fire escapes and other materials used in the construction industry.

Express Fabrication Ltd. at present employs five people at its Port Talbot factory, and expects to build up to 15 by the end of next year.

Increasing export sales from new factory

Overseas sales are an increasing feature of a new factory at St. Neots, near Huntingdon, for Foster Cambridge, part of the George Kent industrial instrument and process control group.

The projects are wide ranging in geography and character. Company exports now exceed 30 per cent of total production. This is expected to increase substantially as new products are launched.

'We look forward to growing opportunities in many industries and in many countries', John Lutyens, chief executive of the George Kent Group, said at the official opening of the new factory on Friday, 16 July.

Late flood of applications for consumer credit licences brings warning

By 3 August – the date from which debt adjusters, debt counsellors, debt collectors and credit reference agencies will need to hold Consumer Credit Act licences – an estimated 20,000 licence applications will have been received by the Office of Fair Trading.

The estimate was made by Tony Scott, OFT's Director of Consumer Credit, when he addressed a meeting of the Small-Business Advisory Centre at Cheltenham on 14 July.

'This is roughly the total we had expected,' said Mr. Scott, 'but there is no doubt that many applicants in the first group are exposing themselves to a serious risk by leaving the task of applying for a licence until virtually the last minute.

'Those in the first group were invited to apply in the period 2 February to 31 May, but by mid-May only just over 4,000 applications had been received despite two national press advertising campaigns. In the second half of May and early June, the licensing branch was flooded with applications – and they are continuing to arrive.

'Nobody – including me – wanted a huge army of civil servants doing the licensing job; my licensing branch has a staff of 90 to deal with the total of 100,000 licences we expect to issue under the Act. But if most people in each of the three groups leave their applications until the last few weeks of their application period, the result is that my staff cannot cope.'

Mr. Scott said his concern about this late flood was chiefly about the effect it could have on applicants, and went on: 'Take the first group, where the "appointed day" for the introduction of licensing is 3 August; they are safe under the law if they have received a licence or if they have submitted a valid application by that date.

'The operative word here is valid. In the first group, up to one-third of the applications we have processed have been incorrect in some way – the wrong fee, the application not signed, insufficient information given.

'The late inrush of applications in the first group means inevitably that some people will not have valid applications lodged with us by the all-important date of 3 August. And if they continue in business after that date unlicensed and with an invalid application, they are open to prosecution and, in certain cases, agreements for their services may be unenforceable. Therefore to the people who will have to apply to the next two licensing groups, I earnestly say – do apply in good time.'

John Methven resigns from Bullock Committee

John Methven has resigned from the Committee of Inquiry on Industrial Democracy (the Bullock Committee) owing to the pressure of work since taking up his new post as Director General of the CBI.

Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, has accepted his resignation with regret.

British motor industry's future

Introducing a ten-point agreement on steps needed to achieve by the 1980s a substantial and internationally competitive British motor industry, Eric Varley, Secretary of State for Industry and chairman of the Motor Industry Tripartite Group said on 16 July: 'This is the beginning of a new approach of tripartite co-operation in dealing with the problems of the motor industry'.

In addition to Mr. Varley, the Tripartite Group comprises the chief executives of the major volume car producers – Alex Park of British Leyland, Gilbert Hunt of Chrysler, Terry Beckett of Ford and Bob Price of Vauxhall – and the leaders of the major trade unions concerned – Jack Jones (TGWU) and Hugh Scanlon (AUEW).

Last week's statement marks the understanding which has grown between the group over the last few months. What matters now, the statement points out, is to establish a new framework of co-operation and trust which will be demonstrated to be a reality by changes in policies, attitudes and practices. No purpose is served by trying to assign responsibility for the past.

The new approach envisaged in the statement requires commitment by all parties. In particular the Government will give greater weight to the needs of the motor industry; management must redouble its resolve to take workers into its confidence, and workers need to recognise how far their interests are bound up in those of the company and the industry.

In his introductory remarks Mr. Varley also said: 'We have kept the group small to make sure we all speak freely and know each others' minds. The object of the group's work is not to produce long reports full of detailed recommendations. Its purpose is rather to develop a new spirit of understanding and co-operation which is essential to the future of the industry. We have already made great progress in this direction and I am sure all three parties have a much clearer understanding of what the others are trying to achieve.

'Although the group's discussions may lead to collective action, the emphasis is just as much on action by each member individually. Through our discussions and through the action they lead to by government, the companies and the trade unions, we are beginning to tackle some of the difficult and delicate problems in the industry and getting closer to a common approach. The objective of all of us is to make the industry strong again and to enable it to meet foreign competition in both home and overseas markets.

'We want the understanding and co-operation we are developing in this group to spread out into every level of industry, to bring about real improvements in the relations of managements, union officials, shop stewards, shopfloor workers, as well as in government.'

The group arose out of the industrial strategy exercise which was set up at the end of 1975. The first meeting of the group was held on 19 February 1976, since when the group and its associated working party have each met three or four times making seven meetings in all.

Statement by the motor industry tripartite group

The members of the Motor Industry Tripartite Group, drawn from unions, managements and government are agreed on the following points:

This country must have a substantial, internationally competitive motor industry as a central feature of our national economy. We shall all work to ensure achievement of this objective by the 1980's.

The achievement of the objective depends on constructive concerted action by all three parties. The need is to establish a new framework of co-operation and trust which will be demonstrated to be a reality by changes in policies, attitudes and practices.

We recognise that over the past few years for a complex set of reasons the British industry has lost ground heavily against its competitors on the world scene. This loss of ground is measurable both in terms of the industry's overall performance (share of world production, share of world trade, share of UK market) – and also by more specific comparative measures at company and plant level.

What matters now is to identify the points at which specific action needs to be taken by each of the three parties, separately or jointly, not to try to assign responsibility for the past.

From the Government there will be a recognition of the great importance of seeing the motor industry fully recovers its strength and international competitiveness. In deciding on policies which affect the motor industry, as in its industrial policies generally, the Government has to balance the conflicting needs of economic and social policies; but it undertakes to give greater weight to the needs of key sectors of industry, and the motor industry in particular, with more consistency than has always been the case in the past. The Government recognises the desirability of maintaining stability in the use of taxation, credit and other instruments, to provide a firm base for industry's forward planning; and it will be ready to consult the industry wherever possible about planned actions involving changes in these instruments where they selectively affect the industry.

From managements there must be a redoubled resolution to take workers more fully into their confidence, to inform and consult; to invite all those who work in the industry to contribute their knowledge and ideas. This must be reflected both in the arrangements and established machinery and in the manner in which they are used by both parties. And in planning, managements should recognise the vital interest of workers in the future of their work-organisation, plants and companies. Managements will take steps to secure this awareness at every level of management.

From workers, shop stewards and unions there must be recognition in their turn how far their interests are bound up in the interests of the company and the industry, how far their practices, actions and attitudes can contribute to the security of employment in the industry, and can affect the long-term and short-term interests of fellow workers, indeed how far the achievement of their personal goals depend on establishing an internationally competitive industry, which can be proud of its products and successful at home and abroad.

For both management and workers, there must be recognition that wasteful interruptions to production due to disputes and other stoppages should be avoided. Managements and workers should be ready to analyse jointly the sources of interruptions, within the recognised procedural arrangements or machinery, and to refrain from action incompatible with agreed procedures whether these relate to the management of change in working practices or to arrangements for consultation and time for reflection before resort to industrial action. We look for recognition of the importance of this by everyone at every level of management and at every level among workers and unions.

The three parties have agreed on the points at which action needs to be taken as part of the concerted effort to restore the position of the British industry. Both industry-wide and within companies and plants the parties have agreed to analyse the action needed as regards

- delays due to management scheduling and product build plans
- interruptions (due to disputes and other stoppages)
- quality
- machinery maintenance
- capital equipment replacement and modernisation
- manning levels
- staff/worker relations
- training and induction procedures

Already in companies and plants arrangements are being made to measure progress towards the necessary changes and the three parties have agreed that such arrangements should be made at industry level as well.

The three parties believe that recognition of the shared objective for the industry and the shared need for action is of great importance for the motor industry. They also see it as an indication of the way progress should be made in industry generally, and as a reassertion of the vital contribution manufacturing industry has to make to the economic viability of the whole British community.

New film fund will provide £200,000 for scripts and other costs

Loans to help meet the cost of script writing and other necessary pre-production costs of films will be provided by a new fund – the National Film Development Fund set up by Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade.

The fund will receive an initial payment of £200,000 from the British Film Fund which is financed from the 'Eady Levy' on cinema seats. It will be administered by the National Film Finance Corporation in accordance with arrangements which Mr. Dell has also approved (see below).

These arrangements provide for the appointment of an Advisory Committee to consider applications for loans from the new fund. A further announcement will be made about membership of the advisory committee. Members of the committee will be invited to join on the basis that, for their period of office, they will not have any direct or indirect interest in any application to the fund.

Details of the method of application for loans from the fund will be published in the trade press as soon as possible after the advisory committee has been appointed. Meanwhile, inquiries may be made to the NFFC at 27 Soho Square, London W1V 5FL.

Notes

The proposal for a new fund to assist script writing and other pre-production costs was put forward by the Cinematograph Films Council in their annual report for the year ended 31 March 1974.

The Cinematograph Films Act 1975 made provision for financial assistance for work intended to lead to the production of films.

CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS ACT 1975

National Film Development Fund: Arrangements approved by the Secretary of State for Trade

The Fund

1 The Fund shall be known as the National Film Development Fund.

2 The Fund shall consist of payments made by the British Film Fund Agency (BFFA) to the National Film Finance Corporation (the NFFC) in accordance with Section 1 of the Act; repayments of loans made; payment of premiums under paragraph 21 of these Arrangements; and other moneys arising from the management of the Fund.

3 The NFFC shall keep the Fund separate and distinct from its other moneys.

4 Separate payments may be made from the Fund for:

i script preparation; or

ii other pre-production purposes as defined in paragraph 19 of these Arrangements; or

iii both i and ii above.

Advisory committee

5 All applications for loans shall be made to the NFFC and shall be referred by it to an Advisory Committee constituted in accordance with these Arrangements. The Advisory Committee shall recommend to the NFFC, within the terms of these Arrangements, the making of such loans as it sees fit and, whilst in any particular instance the NFFC may decline to act in accordance with any such recommendations, the NFFC shall in general accept and act upon all such recommendations.

6 The Advisory Committee shall consist of eight persons, actively engaged or working directly in one or more aspects of film production, distribution or exhibition, appointed by the Secretary of State. Before appointing any such person to the Committee, the Secretary of State may consult the Writers' Guild of Great Britain, the Federation of Film Unions, the Association of Independent Cinemas, the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, the Film Production Association of Great Britain, the Kinematograph Renters' Society, and any other body or association whom the Secretary of State may consider it appropriate to consult.

7 The quorum of the Advisory Committee shall be five.

8 Members of the Advisory Committee shall be appointed for not more than one year, and may be re-appointed for not more than one further year. Thereafter no member shall be re-appointed until after a period of at least two years has elapsed.

9 A member of the Advisory Committee shall not take part in, nor be present during any discussion of, nor vote on, any application for a loan in which he, or any company with which he is associated by way of business, has an interest, and accordingly such member shall not be treated as part of the quorum of the Advisory Committee when it is considering any such application.

10 The Advisory Committee shall appoint one member to be Chairman of the Advisory Committee and one member to be Vice-Chairman. The Advisory Committee shall meet:

i at least once in each quarter;

ii not more than 10 days after a request for a meeting has been given to the NFFC by at least three members of the Committee; and

iii on such other occasions as the Chairman may determine.

11 Decisions of the Advisory Committee shall be determined by a majority of those voting; in the event of a tie, the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

12 Secretarial services for the Advisory Committee shall be provided by the NFFC, which shall keep minutes of all meetings of the Advisory Committee.

13 All administrative support will be provided by the NFFC from its own resources at no cost to the Fund.

Loans made from the Fund

14 So far as practicable, one-quarter of the funds available in each financial year shall be allocated in each quarterly period. Any moneys unallocated at the end of a quarter, or of a financial year, may be carried forward.

Applications for loans under the scheme

15 Applications for loans from the Fund must be made by or on behalf of two or more individuals, including (a) a writer and (b) a producer and/or a director. The applicants must be capable of completing the development of the project which is the subject of the application. Loans may be made either to the individual applicants concerned or to any firm or company formed or nominated by them to undertake the development of the project.

16 The Advisory Committee must be satisfied:

i as to the credentials of the applicants;

ii that the applicants are capable of completing satisfactorily the project for which the loan is to be provided; and

iii that the application is based on a genuinely thought-out proposal, made in good faith and with full realisation of the problems to be faced in achieving complete production finance at a later stage.

The Advisory Committee must take into account, among other things, any previous record of the applicants in film production matters. Whilst the writing of original stories will be encouraged, any subject shall be eligible for consideration.

Eligible projects

17 The project must be capable of resulting, if completed, in a film qualifying as a British film and a quota film under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, and as an eligible film under the Cinematograph Films (Distribution of Levy) Regulations 1970.

Limit of loans

18 Loans made for the payment of script fees shall not exceed £5,000. The payment of a script fee under these Arrangements shall not inhibit further payments being made to the script writer from the budget of the resulting film, whether by way of deferments, share of profits, or by any other means.

19 Loans may also be made for the purpose of meeting other necessary pre-production expenses, including all or any of the following:

i acquisition of rights in basic work or option thereon;
ii retainer to director, to include collaboration with the scriptwriter;
iii research;
iv reconnaissance;
v foreign visits to attract finance and/or artists;
vi budget preparation including scheduling;
vii script copying charges;
viii overheads or office expenses directly attributable to the project in question.

20 The total sum lent in respect of any one project (including script fee and other pre-production expenses) shall not exceed £12,500.

Repayment of loans

21 In the event of the project going into production the full amount of the loan (ie the total sum actually advanced in respect of the script fee and any other pre-production expenses), together with a premium equivalent to 50 per cent of the loan, shall be repayable, to the Fund not later than the first day of principal photography of the film in question. In the event of the project not going into production within a reasonable period (which period shall be determined by the NFFC at its sole discretion), the obligation to repay the loan and to pay a premium thereon may be waived or modified by the NFFC at its sole discretion.

Accounting

22 Every recipient of a loan under this scheme shall satisfy the NFFC that the loan is being properly expended for the purposes for which the loan has been made. The recipient of the loan shall produce to the NFFC such documents, receipts, vouchers, etc. as the NFFC may reasonably require for the purpose of carrying out this function.

23 Every loan shall be the subject of a separate agreement between the applicants and the NFFC, and each agreement shall make provision for the matters detailed in paragraphs 18, 21 and 22 of these Arrangements and shall impose such additional conditions on the applicants as the NFFC in each particular case may reasonably require.

24 References in these Arrangements to the NFFC shall be interpreted, where appropriate, as including a company wholly-owned by the NFFC formed for the purpose of administering the Fund, and accordingly the whole or any part of the Fund may be paid by the NFFC to such a company for allocation by it in accordance with these Arrangements.

New regulations for preventing collisions at sea

Regulations which significantly advance safety at sea will come into force on 15 July 1977, a year from the date they were announced last week.

The ratification by the Federal Republic of Germany of the 1972 International Collision Regulations brings the total tonnage of the ratifying countries above the necessary 65 per cent level for the regulations to enter into force a year hence. The UK ratified the regulations in June 1974.

The revised International Collision Regulations include provisions for improved lights and signals and new rules designed to assist the safe passage of vessels in confined waters, particularly in traffic separation schemes. Observance of such schemes – including the Dover Strait Scheme – will become mandatory for vessels of all contracting states. This should accelerate the decline in the number of rogue ships in the Dover Strait recently recorded.

The Collision Regulations (Ships and Sea Planes on the Water) and Signals of Distress (Ships) Order 1965 and the Collision Regulations (Separation Schemes) Order 1972 will be revoked and a new order in Council is expected to be made in due course.

The full text of the regulations was published in 'The Final Act of the International Conference on Revision of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea', Cmnd 5471, HMSO 1972, price 50p. These regulations replace the 1960 International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea.

The revised International Collision Regulations can not enter into force until 12 months after ratification by at least 15 states with at least 65 per cent of the world's gross tonnage.

Observance of traffic separation schemes has been recommended by IMCO since 12 October 1971 and is at present mandatory for the ships of several countries including the United Kingdom.

To give all concerned the opportunity to learn in advance the main differences between the current and the new regulations and to prepare for their coming into force, the Department of Trade will shortly be issuing a Merchant Shipping Notice (M761). It will be available from Mercantile Marine Offices and the Marine Library, Sunley House, 90 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LP.

New control regulations for Inner Sound of Raasay

New regulations which will control operations in the Inner Sound of Raasay designated sea area have been made by Bruce Millan, Secretary of State for Scotland.

The regulations, made under the Offshore Petroleum Development (Scotland) Act 1975 provide for the control of vessels engaged in platform building operations in the area, and enable the movements of shipping generally to be restricted when this is necessary for safety reasons, for example when a platform is being towed into or out of the area.

The regulations also, in certain circumstances, prohibit unauthorised access to the deep water sites where the final stages of the platform construction process take place, and provide for the Secretary of State for Scotland to be notified in the event of any danger or obstruction to navigation occurring in the area.

The regulations, which have been the subject of consultation with a wide variety of organisations, came into operation on 19 July.

Monopolies references on electric wire and copying materials

More time has been granted to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission by Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, for their reports on two references: insulated electric wire and cables and copying materials.

Insulated electric wire and cables

Following representations from the commission that their report on the supply in, and export from, the UK of insulated electric wire and cables cannot be made by 14 July 1976, the date specified in the reference, Mrs. Williams has given a direction which allows the commission an extended period to 31 December 1977 for the purpose of reporting on the reference.

The period for making the report is being extended because the industry is extremely complex and the large amount of information sought by the commission on both the home trade and on exports has not yet all been obtained.

Copying materials

Following representations from the commission that their report on the supply of copying materials, including film, sensitised with one or more diazonium compounds cannot be completed by 15 July 1976, the date specified in an earlier direction, Mrs. Williams has given a second direction that allows the commission an extended period to 15 January 1977 for the purpose of reporting on this reference.

The PSST and Public Authority Standards

The Public Sector Standardisation Team (PSST) of the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection have issued an explanatory leaflet describing the work which they carry out in trying to obtain better value for money for public sector bodies by greater standardisation of items purchased by them.

Public Authority Standards (PASs) are prepared after detailed consideration of possible cost savings through variety reduction and are used in place of individual product specifications which cover similar items. PASs already issued include such products as oils, polishes and textiles.

Members of the Standardisation Team come from the main purchasing departments of Government and nationalised industry. Local authorities participate through an advisory body called Jaclap (Joint Advisory Committee on Local Authority Purchasing). Work goes on in small specialist groups whose members have expertise in particular product areas.

Public Authority Standards are published and sold by the British Standards Institution (Sales Department) 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND.

Clearance of merger proposal

Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection has decided, on the information at present before her, not to refer the following proposed merger to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission under the provisions of the Fair Trading Act 1973.

The Stelrad Group Ltd. and the boiler interests of the Ideal Standard Group.

Energy secretary announces BNFL's investment programme

Legislation will be introduced in the next Parliamentary session to enable the Government to guarantee the repayment of private sector loans raised by British Nuclear Fuels Ltd. (BNFL). This was announced in Parliament by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, on 14 June.

Mr. Benn also said that he had already laid a draft order before the House of Commons to raise the limit on government capital advances to BNFL from its present level of £50 million to £75 million.

Mr. Benn was answering a parliamentary question from James Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie), who asked for a statement as to BNFL's investment plans over the next 10 years and the means of providing the capital required. Mr. Benn said:

'The company envisages gross capital spending of about £165 million over the next two years in relation to investment projects recently agreed by the Government.

'These involve a total investment of about £700 million over the next 10 years on its fuel cycle facilities (including extensions and improvements to reprocessing facilities for the home nuclear programme). Much of this investment will be financed from internal resources.

'Proposals for certain further investment on facilities for the home nuclear programme are still under consideration. In addition, the company intends, subject to the availability of overseas business, to invest about £330 million in providing reprocessing facilities for overseas customers; this investment will be customer-financed.

'The company expects to be able to cover a major part of its net capital requirements by borrowing in the private market. The Government proposes to introduce legislation early next session to provide the necessary power to guarantee the repayment of such borrowing by the company both as to principal and interest.

'The draft of an order was laid yesterday under section 13 of the Atomic Energy Authority Act 1971 to raise the limit on Government capital advances to the company from its present level of £50 million to £75 million.

'This is to ensure that, given the uncertainty as to the amount and timing of loans from the private sector, there will be no risk of being unable to meet the company's capital requirements as they arise.'

Part of BNFL's corporate plan is still under discussion between the company and the generating boards. This relates mainly to the provision of oxide and standby magnox reprocessing plant for the home nuclear programme.

The Government has already provided some additional capital. It was announced last year (*Trade and Industry*, 7 November 1975, page 331) that £25 million of capital would be made available to the company. This was made up of £15 million in shares issued to the UKAEA and £10 million in loans made by the Secretary of State for Energy.

As to finance beyond this, the company hopes to be able to cover most of its capital requirements by borrowing from the private capital market. It is already in discussion with its bankers about private loans. The Government will be presenting legislation to Parliament next session to allow it to guarantee the company's private borrowings.

UKAEA increases shareholding in NNC

The United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority has increased its shareholding in the National Nuclear Corporation from 15 per cent to 35 per cent.

This was announced last week by Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, in a Parliamentary answer to James Craigen (Glasgow Maryhill), who asked about the shareholdings in the NNC.

In a written reply, Mr. Benn said: 'The Atomic Energy Authority have acquired on behalf of the Government a further 20 per cent of the National Nuclear Corporation's shares from the General Electric Company.

'This increases the AEA's shareholding from 15 per cent to 35 per cent and reduces that of the GEC from 50 per cent to 30 per cent.

'GEC will continue to exercise a supervisory role in support of NNC's operating company, the Nuclear Power Company.'

The National Nuclear Corporation was set up in 1973, following a Parliamentary statement on 22 March that year by the then Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (Peter Walker). The shareholdings were: GEC, 50 per cent; UKAEA, on behalf of Government, 15 per cent, with reserved rights on certain matters of public interest; British Nuclear Associates, a group of private industrial shareholders, 35 per cent.

In March 1975, the NNC took over the two nuclear design and construction consortia – The Nuclear Power Group (TNPG) and British Nuclear Design and Construction Ltd. With this acquisition, NNC's wholly-owned subsidiary, the Nuclear Power Company, became fully operational.

Following the Government decision in July 1974, on the choice of nuclear reactor for the next generation of nuclear power stations, the Government and GEC agreed that it would be appropriate for GEC to reduce its shareholding and for the UKAEA to take up shares concerned on behalf of the Government. The arrangements for this restructuring were agreed with the BNA.

As a result of these shareholding changes, the Government, through the UKAEA, now has correspondingly greater rights to appoint directors of the NNC.

Go-ahead for start on Brent gas pipeline

Tony Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, has issued an authorisation for the construction of the major part of a gas pipeline between Shell/Esso's Brent field and St. Fergus in Aberdeenshire.

Mr. Benn announced the authorisation in Parliament on 14 July in a written answer to Robert Hughes (Aberdeen North).

Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927

Entries in these lists are in alphabetical order according to the first initial letter of the title.

The following companies held orders of exemption valid at 30 June 1976 issued under Section 6(e) of the Moneylenders Act, 1900.

A. Booth (Estates) Ltd.
Acre Investment Trust Ltd.
Afforestation Finance Ltd.
Agricultural Central Trading Ltd.
Agricultural Supplies (Cambridge) Ltd.
Airedale Investment Ltd.
Alex Lawrie Factors Ltd.
ANZ Overseas Finance Ltd.
Arbuthnot Factors Ltd.
Audit and General Finance Ltd.
Austin Morris Group Facilities Ltd.

B. S. G. Finance Ltd.
Baldrene Ltd.
Banca Commerciale Italiana Ltd.
Bankers Trust Factors Ltd.
Barclays Export and Finance Co. Ltd.
Barclays Overseas Development Corporation Ltd.
Barcross Finance Ltd.
Beamtenheimstattenwerk Gemeinnutzige Bausparkasse Fur Den Offentlichen Dienst Gesellschaft Mit Beschranker Haftung
Bentworth Trust Ltd.
Blane and Enfield Ltd.
Book Trade Improvement Ltd.
British Maritime Trust Ltd.
Bucks Land and Building Co. Ltd.
Builders and General Mortgage Co. Ltd., (The)
B. W. Trade Facilities Ltd.
Byas Mosley (Life and Pensions) Ltd.

CDFC (Ceylon) Ltd.
CDFC International Ltd.
CDFC (Malaysia) Ltd.
Cameron Fund Ltd. (The)
Capital Development Co. Ltd.
Carette and Co. Ltd.
Cashbonds Ltd.
Chrysler Wholesale Ltd.
Ciba Geigy (GFS) Ltd.
Circle and Piotrkow Provident and Investment Society Ltd.
City and Colonial Trust Ltd.
Claymore Field (Finance) Ltd.
Commerce International Trust Ltd.
Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd.
Contemporary Finance Co. Ltd.
Council for Small Industries in Rural Areas
C. P. Choularton Sons and Partners Ltd.

Dao Heng Bank Ltd.
D. F. J. Charles Ltd.
Development Finance International Ltd.
Diaome Ltd.
Dominion Charter Merchant Trust Ltd.
Dorset, Somerset and Wilts Investment Society Ltd.

Eastminster Trust Ltd.
Efdum Securities Ltd.
Equipment Credit Ltd.

Faircliffe Finance Co. Ltd., (The)
Farnworth Finance Facilities Ltd.
Fenlock Investments
Finance Corporation for Industry Ltd.
Finfur Ltd.
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. Ltd.
First British American Corporation Ltd., (The)
First Canadian Financial Services (UK)
First Guarantee Trust Co. Ltd.
First National Housing Trust Ltd.
Ford Financial Trust Ltd.
Ford Motor Credit Co. Ltd.
Fortgain Ltd.
F. W. Developments Ltd.

GEC Investments Ltd.
Gee and Watson (Welfare and Benevolent) Ltd.
General Reversionary and Investment Co. Ltd.
Glenniffer Finance Corporation Ltd.
Grand Metropolitan (Finance) Ltd.
Guardian Mortgage Co. Ltd.

Henderson Administration Ltd.
Hobbart Properties Ltd.
Hodge Finance Ltd.
Hoeschst Finance Ltd.
Home and Country Properties Ltd.

Ibos Finance Ltd.
Independent Factors Ltd.
Indochine Finance (UK) Ltd.
Industrial Export Finance Co. Ltd.
Insurance Export Finance Co. Ltd.
International Factors Ltd.
I. S. Blomfield Ltd.
Ivor Hill (Investments) Ltd.

J. F. Nash Finance Ltd.
J. P. Morgan Interfunding Corporation
John Laing Construction (Finance) Ltd.
Jubilee Money Society Ltd.

Kingston Financial Services (Clyde) Ltd.

Laird Group Ltd., (The)
Lancashire and Yorkshire Reversionary Interest Co. Ltd.
Langersal Ltd.
Langham Life Finance Ltd.
Law Reversionary Interest Society Ltd., (The)
Libra Bank Ltd.
Liebherr-Great Britain Ltd.
Lington Holdings Ltd.
Linnet Property Co. Ltd.
Liverpool Reversionary Co. Ltd., (The)
Lloyds and Scottish Finance Ltd.
London Mercantile Finance Ltd.
London and Provincial Investments Ltd.

Mall Trust Corporation Ltd.
Manufacturers Hanover Export Finance Ltd.
Master Bakers and Confectioners Finance Co. Ltd.
Maybells Finance Ltd.
Merban Ltd.
Methodist Chapel Aid Association Ltd.
Millbank Development Services Ltd.
MIT Securities Ltd.
Mobil Europe Inc.
Mobil Services Co. Ltd.
Modern Investments Ltd.
Mutual Aid Association Ltd.

National and Commercial Development Capital Ltd.
National Film Finance Consortium Ltd.
New York London Trustee Co. Ltd.
Norman Frizzell (Life and Pensions) Ltd.
Northern and London Investment Trust Ltd.

Oakmere Finance Ltd.
Ogden Street Estate Ltd.

Pan American Employees Mutual Association Ltd.
Paribas Finance Ltd.
Phoenix Redcliffe Ltd.
Piper Finance Ltd.
Pleasure Heating Finance and Developments Ltd.
Produce and General Investments Ltd.
Property Investment and Finance (Developments) Ltd.

Queen Street Trust Ltd.

Raleigh Industries (Gradual Payments) Ltd.
Rediffusion Finance Ltd.
RIB Eastern Ltd.
RMC Finance Ltd.
Robert Fleming and Co. Ltd.
Robert Stanton Ltd.

S C R Finance Ltd.
St. James's Development Trust Ltd.
St. Paul's Guarantee Corporation Ltd.
Scottish Central Finance Ltd.
Scottish and European Finance Ltd.
Second Northern and London Investment Trust Ltd.
Selap Ltd.
Selection Trust Ltd.
Selective Guaranty Ltd.
Ship Mortgage Finance Co. Ltd.
Small Industries Council for Rural Areas of Scotland
South Birmingham Savings Society Ltd.
Southcote Finance Co. Ltd.
Southsea Mortgage and Investment Co. Ltd.
Standard Guarantee Ltd.
Stewart Salmon and Co. Ltd.
Swiss Bank Corporation (International Ltd.)

TKM Credit Corporation Ltd.
TWA United Kingdom Employees Credit Union Ltd.
Thomson North Sea Finance Co. Ltd.
Timbleside Trading Co. Ltd.
Tokenhouse Finance Ltd.
Toronto Dominion Bank Investment (UK) Ltd.
Treesford Securities Ltd.

UDT International Finance Ltd.
U.K.F. Fertilisers Ltd.
Warbridge Investment Co. Ltd.
Wates Ltd.
Wessex Finance Corporation Ltd.
West End Provident and Investment Society Ltd.
Western Discount Co. Ltd.
Westminster House and Land Investment Co. Ltd.
Whitehall Securities Corporation Ltd.
Worcestershire Housing and Savings Society, (The)

Yelverton Finance (London) Ltd.
Yorkshire Bank Finance Ltd.

The following persons held certificates, valid at 30 June 1976, under Section 123 of the Companies Act, 1967, to the effect that they had satisfied the Department of Trade that they could properly be treated for the purposes of the Moneylenders Acts, 1900 to 1927 as being persons bona fide carrying on the business of banking.

African Continental Bank Ltd.
Allied Bank International
Amex Bank Ltd.
Anglo-Continental Trust Ltd.
Anglo-Eastern Bank Ltd.

Banco do Estado de Sao Paulo SA
Bank of Europe Ltd.
Bank Fur Gemeinwirtschaft AG
Bank Hapoalim BM
Bank of New Providence Ltd.
Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.
Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.
Bank of Tokyo Ttrust Co., (The)
Barclays Bank Trust Co. Ltd.
Barnett, Christie Ltd.
Bear Securities Ltd.
Beverley Acceptances Ltd.
Boston Trust and Savings Ltd.
Bowmaker Ltd.
Bremar Holdings Ltd.
British Bank of Commerce Ltd.
Brook Securities and Co. Ltd.
Brown Harriman and International Banks Ltd.
Burlington Investments Ltd.
Burston Finance Ltd.

Cannon Street Acceptances Ltd.
C. E. Coates and Company Limited
Cedar Holdings Ltd.
Central Trustee Savings Bank Ltd.
Chancery Trust Ltd.
Chase Manhattan Ltd.
Citibank Trust Ltd.
Citicorp International Bank Ltd.
Cleveland Guaranty Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Malawi Ltd.
Commercial Bank of Wales Ltd.
Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia
Concorde Trust Ltd.
Consolidated Credits and Discounts Ltd.
Co-operative Commercial Bank Ltd.
Copleys Bank Ltd.
Corinthian Securities Ltd.
Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd.
Credito Italiano SpA
Cripps Warburg Ltd.

Dalscot Ltd.
David Samuel Trust Ltd.
Dawnay Day and Co. Ltd.
Drayton Corporation Ltd.
Duboff Brothers Ltd.
Dunbar and Co. Ltd.

Eagil Trust Co. Ltd.
Edward Bates and Sons Ltd.
E. S. Schwab and Co. Ltd.
European Brazilian Bank Ltd.

First Chicago Ltd.
First Fortune Ltd.
First International Bancshares Ltd.
First London Securities Ltd.
First Maryland Ltd.
First National Bank in Dallas
First National Finance Corp. Ltd.
First National Securities Ltd.

G. R. Dawes and Co. Ltd.
G. T. Whyte and Co. Ltd.
Goode Durrant Trust Ltd.
Gray Dawes and Co. Ltd.
Gresham Trust Ltd.
Greyhound Guaranty Ltd.

Havana International Bank Ltd.
Hawtin and Partners Ltd.
Henry Ansbacher and Co. Ltd.
Heritable and General Investment Bank Ltd.
HFC Trust Ltd.
Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.
Hume Corporation Ltd.

Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd., (The)
Industrial Bank of Scotland Ltd.
Investitions – Und Handels – Bank AG
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd.
Italian International Bank Ltd.

Jacobs Kroll and Co. Ltd.
Janata Bank
Japan International Bank Ltd.
Julian S. Hodge and Co. Ltd.
Julius Baer International Ltd.

Knowlsey and Co. Ltd.

Lloyds Associated Banking Co. Ltd.
Lloyds and Scottish Trust Ltd.
Lombard North Central Ltd.
London and County Securities Ltd.
London and European Finance and Investment Ltd.
London Capital Securities Ltd.
London Mercantile Corporation Ltd.

Bankruptcy records for England and Wales

Details of bankruptcies in England and Wales are maintained in a public search room at Room 901. Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY.

Searches can be made personally or by an agent and a fee of 25p in respect of each bankruptcy inquiry is payable at the time.

Medens Trust Ltd.
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd.
Mitsubishi Bank Ltd., (The)

National Commercial Bank Ltd.
National Union Bank Ltd.
N. H. Woolley and Co. Ltd.
Nordic Bank Ltd.
North Carolina National Bank
Northern Commercial Trust Ltd.
Northern Trust Co., (The)
Norwich General Trust Ltd.

P. S. Refson and Co. Ltd.
People's Bank Ltd., (The)
Philipp Brothers and Joseph Ltd.
Pubali Bank

Raphael, Robinson and Glyn
Red Dragon Securities Ltd.
Republic National Bank of Dallas
Republic National Bank of New York
Robert Fraser and Partners Ltd.
Royal Bank of Canada Trust Corporation Ltd., (The)
Royal Trust Company of Canada, (The)

Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd.
St. Margarets Finance Ltd.
Schlesinger Ltd.
Security Trust Company Ltd.
Societé Générale (France) Bank Ltd.
Sterling Credit Ltd.
Sterling Industrial Securities Ltd.

Thames Guaranty Ltd.
Tozer Standard and Chartered Ltd.
Trade Development Bank
Trucanda Trusts Ltd.
Twentieth Century Banking Corporation Ltd.

United Dominions Trust Ltd.
United International Bank Ltd.

Vavasseur Trust Co. Ltd., (The)
Vernons Trust Corporation

Wallace Brothers Bank Ltd.
Wells Fargo Ltd.
Western Bank Ltd.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co. Ltd.
Williams, Glyn and Co.
Wintrust Securities Ltd.

Catalogues of Government Publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offer their customers a comprehensive service which will enable them to judge whether any other titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure. Full information about this service can be obtained by sending a postcard to Publicity Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Room C46, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for the CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Protection of Depositors Act 1963

Companies treated as banking or discount companies. The following companies are recognised by the Secretary of State as banking or discount companies for the purposes of the Protection of Depositors Act 1963 (as amended) as at 30 June 1976. Companies marked with an asterisk are also recognised as banking or discount companies for the purposes of Schedule 8 to the Companies Act 1948 (as amended).

*Alexanders Discount Co. Ltd.
Algemene Bank Nederland NV
*Allen, Harvey and Ross Ltd.
Allied Bank International
Allied Irish Banks Ltd.
*American Express International Banking Corporation
Amex Bank Ltd.
*Anglo-Portuguese Bank Ltd.
*Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
*Arbuthnot Latham and Co. Ltd.
*Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.

Banca Commerciale Italiana SpA
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
*Banco de Bilbao
*Banco de Santander
Banco do Brasil SA
*Banco Espanol en Londres SA
*Bank Leumi (UK) Ltd.
Bank Melli Iran
*Bank of Adelaide (The)
*Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association
*Bank of Cyprus (London) Ltd.
*Bank of India
Bank of Ireland
*Bank of London and South America Ltd.
*Bank of Montreal
*Bank of New South Wales
*Bank of New Zealand
*Bank of Nova Scotia (The)
Bank of Scotland
Bank of Scotland Finance Co. Ltd.
*Bank of Tokyo Ltd. (The)
*Bankers Trust Co.
*Banque Belge Ltd.
*Banque Belgo-Zairoise SA
*Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, SA
*Banque de Suez (UK) Ltd.
*Banque Nationale de Paris Ltd.
Barclays Bank Ltd.
*Barclays Bank International Ltd.
Barclays Merchant Bank Ltd.
*Baring Brothers and Co. Ltd.
*Brandts Ltd.
*British Bank of the Middle East (The)
*Brown, Shipley and Co. Ltd.

*Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
*Cater Ryder and Co. Ltd.
Central Bank of India
*Charterhouse, Japhet Ltd.
*Chase Manhattan Bank, NA (The)
Chemical Bank
*C. Hoare and Co.
City National Bank of Detroit
*Clive Discount Co. Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Ltd.
Clydesdale Bank Finance Corporation Ltd.
*Commercial Banking Company of Sydney Ltd. (The)
*Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. (The)
*Commercial Bank of the Near East Ltd. (The)
*Continental Trade Bank
Co-operative Bank Ltd.
County Bank Ltd.
Coutts and Co.
Coutts Finance Co.
*Crédit Industriel et Commercial
*Crédit Lyonnais
Credito Italiano SpA
Crocker National Bank
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago

Dai Ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.
Daiwa Bank Ltd. (The)
Detroit Bank and Trust Co. (The)
Dow Banking Corporation

European Banking Co. Ltd.
European Brazilian Bank Ltd.

*First National Bank of Boston
*First National Bank of Chicago (The)
*First National City Bank
First Pennsylvania Bank NA
First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee
Forward Trust Ltd.
Fuji Bank Ltd. (The)

*Gerrard and National Discount Co. Ltd.
*Gillett Brothers Discount Co. Ltd.
Girard Trust Bank
Gray Dawes and Co. Ltd.
*Grindlays Bank Ltd.
*Guiness Mahon and Co. Ltd.

*Habib Bank Ltd.
*Hambros Bank Ltd.
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
*Hill, Samuel and Co. Ltd.
*Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (The)

International Commercial Bank Ltd.
*International Westminster Bank Ltd.
*Ionian Bank Ltd.
Irving Trust Co.
Italian International Bank Ltd.

Japan International Bank Ltd.
*Jessel, Toynbee and Co. Ltd.
*J. Henry Schroder Wagg and Co. Ltd.
Johnson Matthey Bankers Ltd.
Julian S. Hodge and Co. Ltd.
Julius Baer International Ltd.

Keyser Ullmann Ltd.
*King and Shaxson Ltd.
*Kleinwort Benson Ltd.

*Lazard Brothers and Co. Ltd.
*Leopold Joseph and Sons Ltd.
*Lewis's Bank Ltd.
Lloyds Associated Banking Co. Ltd.
Lloyds Bank Ltd.
*Lloyds Bank International Ltd.
*Lloyds Bank International (France) Ltd.
Lombard North Central Ltd.
London Multinational Bank Ltd.

*Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.
Marine Midland Bank – New York
*Mellon Bank NA
*Mercantile Bank Ltd.
Mercantile Credit Co. Ltd.
Merrill Lynch International Bank Ltd.
Midland Bank Ltd.
*Midland and International Banks Ltd.
Mitsui Bank Ltd.
*Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd.
*Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
*Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.

*National Bank of Australasia Ltd. (The)
National Bank of Detroit
*National Bank of Greece SA
*National Bank of New Zealand Ltd. (The)
*National Commercial and Glyns Ltd.
National Westminster Bank Ltd.
*Nedbank Ltd.
*NM Rothschild and Sons Ltd.
Nordic Bank Ltd.
Northern Trust Company of Chicago.

*Ottoman Bank

*Rea Brothers Ltd.
Republic National Bank of Dallas
*Royal Bank of Canada (The)
*Royal Bank of Scotland Ltd. (The)

Saitama Bank Ltd. (The)
*Samuel Montagu and Co. Ltd.
Samuel Montagu (MBFC) Ltd.
*Sanwa Bank Ltd. (The)
Scandinavian Bank Ltd.
*Seccombe, Marshall and Campion Ltd.
Security Pacific National Bank
*S. G. Warburg and Co. Ltd.
*Singer and Friedlander Ltd.
*Slater, Walker Ltd.
*Smith, St. Aubyn and Co. Ltd.
*Société Générale pour Favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France SA
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd. (The)
*State Bank of India
Sumitomo Bank Ltd. (The)
*Swiss Bank Corporation

Tokai Bank Ltd. (The)
*Toronto-Dominion Bank (The)

*Union Bank of Switzerland
*Union Discount Company of London Ltd. (The)
*United Bank Ltd.
United Dominions Trust Ltd.
United International Bank Ltd.

Wells Fargo Ltd.
Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Western American Bank (Europe) Ltd.
Williams, Glyn and Co.
Williams and Glyn's Bank Ltd.

*Yorkshire Bank Ltd.

Technology News

Importance of food analysis: Government Chemist's 1975 report

About a quarter of the work of the Laboratory of the Government Chemist – a Department of Industry's research establishment – is devoted to the quality of food. This is revealed in the Government Chemist's 1975 report* published on 13 July.

The Government Chemist is commemorating 100 years of food analysis, with the publication of his report. Under the 1875 Sale of Food and Drugs Act the Government Chemist was appointed referee analyst.

The food work of his scientists includes nutritional value; trace metal content, both nutrients and contaminants; pesticide and other organic contaminant residues; microbiological safety of processed foods. Other parts of LGCs programme deal with quality of air, water, wines, spirits and animal feeding stuffs.

Trace metals in tea

Tea is a potential source of many trace metals necessary to the human diet. It is an especially important source of manganese because this element is found in relatively small amounts in most other common foodstuffs. Samples of tea leaf have shown manganese contents ranging between 350 and 900mg/kg.

Infusions of tea were prepared in the traditional way to establish what proportion of the manganese was actually consumed, and the brewed tea liquor was analysed. Results show that only 30 per cent of the manganese was extracted. The content and extractability of other metals, including iron and copper, were also examined. In general only half of the metal in the leaf was extracted with boiling water.

Pesticide residues in the total diet

The residues found in the third total diet study during 1974-75 for organochlorine and organophosphorus pesticide residues are reported and compared with studies made in 1966-67 and 1970-71. They show there was little overall change in organochlorine pesticide residues from those reported in 1970-71 apart from a reduced contribution of *pp'*-DDT in the total DDT residues. Malathion was the only organophosphorus pesticide residue detected. It was only found to occur at one-seventh of the 1970-71 level. The computed daily intakes of pesticide residues found were compared with those of previous studies and with acceptable intakes proposed by the World Health Organisation.

Potable spirits

The laboratory's largest customer was again HM Customs and Excise. More than 170,000 samples were examined for them during the year, of which 17,000 were potable spirits. The laboratory holds the Secretariat of the Research Committee on the Analysis of Potable Spirits. Collaborative analytical studies by the committee have resulted in publication in recent years of four reports. These contain recommended methods for determination of higher alcohols, volatile acidity, total aldehydes, total esters, and alcoholic strength in potable spirits. Work has continued on assessment of methods for determination of furfural content and extract of potable spirits, and for determination of pH and permanganate time of highly rectified spirit.

Dental materials

The laboratory first examined a sample of dental alloy about 20 years ago. Twelve years ago the extent of surveillance testing of approved dental materials first merited a paragraph in the report.

Continuing research effort on development of dental cements has now reached the point where the ionic polymer cement ASPA is being marketed. ASPA is the first filling material to adhere to the tooth, a property which reduces or eliminates the need for drilling. For cosmetic reasons the opacity of front teeth fillings must match that of the enamel. A quantitative laboratory method for measuring this property has been developed. This and similar studies in support of preparation of British and international dental specifications are described.

Tar and nicotine yields of cigarettes

Work was completed on two successive six-months surveys on tar and nicotine yields of about 110 brands of cigarettes on sale in Britain. Results were published by the Department of Health and Social Security in May 1975 and January 1976, respectively. A method is being developed that will enable carbon monoxide yields of cigarettes to be determined at the same time as tar and nicotine alkaloid measurements are made.

Forgery investigations

One of the non-chemical scientific activities of the laboratory is the examination of documents to detect forgery or fraudulent alteration. Typical examples are forged certificates used to evade Income Tax payments and Post Office registered covers suspected of having been mistreated. Many queries concern authorship of handwriting, including some unfamiliar scripts used by immigrants. Laboratory experts are frequently required to justify their opinions in the witness box. Other cases may involve microscopic comparison of typewritten documents, examination of indented impressions or detection of alteration by ultraviolet or infra-red photography.

* 'Report of the Government Chemist 1975' available from HM Stationery Office, price £2.10.

Superplastic alloy takes shape

A strong lightweight super metal that can be formed into complex shapes as easily as plastic sheets has been developed by Superform Metals Ltd. of Worcester. Here, a superplastic aluminium component is removed from the forming machine after being shaped in one operation on a single-sided mould, using only air pressure. The new metal, 'Supral', is the world's first production superplastic alloy. It can be stretched to as much as 10 times its original length without breaking – 20 times longer than conventional alloys – and the expensive equipment required for orthodox metal forming is replaced by a single mould. Once the forming process is complete, the metal loses its super plasticity and the final component behaves like a conventional alloy product. The first plant for the production of 'Supral' on the European mainland should be in operation within two years. Negotiations are also advanced for an agreement for the manufacture under licence of components in the United States in 'Supral' supplied from Britain.

Technology News
Continued

Three weeks work in 35 minutes

The Computer Aided Design Centre at Cambridge have produced a program called CONCEPT, which, according to engineers, can do three weeks work in 35 minutes. The program enables chemical engineers to simulate the operation of a complete chemical plant, so that from basic information about the way in which the items of equipment are connected, the compositions of the various chemical products can be deduced.

CONCEPT was demonstrated at Achema '76, a chemical exhibition in Frankfurt recently where three engineers from Mobil Oil were asked to specify the operating parameters in order to design a model of a distillation column. The design, which was needed to separate a particular mixture, was achieved in about 35 minutes using the program.

Another program demonstrated at the exhibition was PDMS (pipework design management system) which also provoked considerable interest. It enables a pipework engineer to build an exact model of his chemical plant within the computer instead of constructing an actual model. According to Dr. Winter, head of the chemical engineering group, they received 180 firm inquiries on this system alone.

Other programs on show were the SYMBOL process design system and the ECONOMIST cost estimation and project evaluation suite. During the seven days of the exhibition over 300 inquiries were received and contracts worth several hundred thousand pounds are now being negotiated.

Prize for marketing innovations

A husband-and-wife team who risked their life savings to start their own business, and saw it almost fail during the three-day week, have now won £5,000.

Maurice and Jean Fisher who won first prize in a competition for technological innovation were presented with the award by Lord Seebohm, Chairman of Technical Development Capital Ltd. (TDC) and its parent company, Finance for Industry Ltd. The award was based on their plans to manufacture and market a new face mask filter, which gives increased protection against toxic materials, fumes and bacteria.

Known as the TDC Technological Innovator Award, the competition – now in its fourth year – is to encourage entrepreneurship amongst technologists, and is designed for individuals or small companies who can combine technical and commercial skills and managerial efficiency.

Maurice and Jean Fisher, of Bedfordshire, set up their company, Filtrel Ltd. in 1973 to produce heavy duty air filters used in diesel engines. It employs only 12 people. The TDC Award was made for the way in which business planning and commercial approach are being applied to the innovation.

There were also three awards of £1,667 each. Philip and Terry Clarke, two brothers who run Klark Teknik, at Kidderminster submitted a business plan to exploit a new reel-to-reel recorder for professional studios. Amongst many innovative features, it gives precise control of tape speed without complicated and costly mechanism.

Dr. R. E. Fields – an American scientist who lives in Britain – and his partner Mrs. Pam Harris, of Biolab Ltd., Cambridge, also shared second prize. They are building a business based on Dr. Fields' 'Omnifit' precision connectors for joining laboratory tubing of different diameters, which saves hours of laboratory work.

G. Sercombe and B. Hatton, of G.S. Compactors Ltd., of Uxbridge, also won £1,667 for a business plan based on Mr. Sercombe's innovation, the 'Black Nodder', a new waste compactor. It can compress waste in skips or open-top containers to up to one-quarter of its original volume, so saving on the number of containers needed, as well as in the cost of transporting them.

All 135 entrants were asked to submit a plan for creating a business based on an innovative product, process or service. This included a brief technical description, an analysis of the market, costing and selling price details, profit and cash projections and their own curricula vitae.

The award is for innovators, not for innovations, since it is thought that, while there is no shortage of new ideas few people have the ability to build sound businesses on innovations.

Telephone service for chemical transporters

The National Chemical Emergency Centre at Harwell – Britain's central source of assistance in the event of accidents or spillages involving chemicals – is offering a new agency service to organisations transporting chemicals.

The centre now undertakes to provide a continuously manned telephone service on behalf of individual companies. This will save the company the need to give specialist technical advice to emergency organisations on products involved in spills, and also save the company from the need to provide assistance directly at the scene of an incident, if required.

Under the new scheme participants are simply asked to provide details of products they move or manufacture and the centre will do the rest, full confidentiality being maintained at all times. The service will operate on the basis of a small annual retaining charge plus actual costs incurred in handling incidents on behalf of the participant, thereby keeping costs to a minimum for companies experiencing no incidents.

Dr. F. S. Feates, Head of the Harwell Hazardous Materials Service, said: 'The centre is sure that this new service will be of value to many organisations now that agreement has been reached with the Health and Safety Executive for the display of panels identifying a source from which specialist chemical advice on the product concerned can be obtained at any hour. There is little doubt that the present voluntary scheme will be incorporated into a legal requirement soon and companies without adequate staff to maintain a 24 hour on-call service themselves are seeking an organisation like the centre to act on their behalf.'

Further information on the scheme can be obtained from the National Chemical Emergency Service, Building 151, The Harwell Laboratory, Didcot, Oxfordshire OX11 0RA, or tel. Mrs. Westmoreland Abingdon (0235) 24141, ext. 3129.

Computer Aided Design Centre display at the Frankfurt exhibition.

National conference on reliability

The National Centre of Systems Reliability in conjunction with associated industrial organisations and universities, is holding a National Conference on Reliability at the University of Nottingham on 21-23 September 1977.

The main topics will include: the benefits of reliability, reliability management and economics, attainment of reliability objectives, reliability modelling and techniques, system assessments and case histories, reliability data collection and analysis, problem areas and future trends.

The conference will consist of papers and discussion periods designed to be of interest to industrial management, engineers and reliability practitioners. For further details contact: T. R. Moss, National Centre of Systems Reliability, UKAEA, Wigshaw Lane, Culcheth, Warrington, WA3 4NE. Tel. Warrington (0925) 31244, ext. 3224.

Haringey humps to slow down traffic

The Transport and Road Research Laboratory plans to carry out a trial of speed control humps in Haringey. The trial, at Palace Road, will be one of a series on public roads under the terms of Section 17 of the 1974 Road Traffic Act* although humps of various design have been used on private roads for many years.

Palace Road links Middle Lane with Park Road and was suggested by the London Borough of Haringey. It is subject to a 30 mph speed limit and in recent years has had a history of accidents and complaints of its use by vehicles as a short cut between main roads.

The proposed humps will be spaced at intervals of between 80 and 150 yards and will span the width of the road. They will be constructed to TRRL specifications, 12 ft long rising in a curve to 4 in high at the mid point. This was considered to be the most satisfactory after tests of humps of other dimensions.

* Section 17 of the Road Traffic Act 1974 allows the Secretary of State for the Environment to conduct these experiments. It stipulates that the humps must be removed not more than one year after installation. The experiments will provide an assessment of the humps' effectiveness. Further legislation would be necessary before speed control humps could be placed permanently on the public highway.

Negotiating the Suez Canal

Studying the progress of a four-tonne scale model of a super-tanker as it 'sails' along a 100m long model of a section of the Suez Canal. At the Hydraulics Research Station at Wallingford experts are looking into the feasibility of enlarging the canal and its approaches, to allow super-tankers of up to 300,000 tonnes to pass through. The model super-tanker was built by the National Physical Laboratory. The Hydraulics Research Station is part of a team, appointed by the Suez Canal Authority, led by Maunsell Consultants Ltd., consulting engineers, which included economists, Coopers and Lybrand Associates, the National Physical Laboratory and the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology.

Environmental pollution for the Requirements Boards

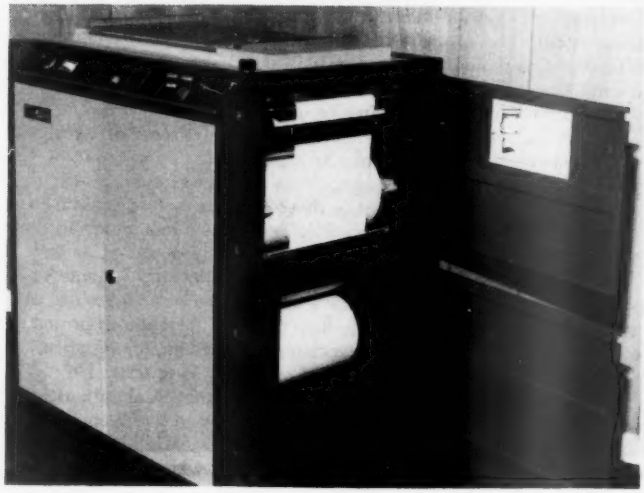
Combating environmental pollution, including exhaust emission control, is part of the work on which the Department of Industry's eight Research and Development Requirements Boards have been engaged during the past year. Their 1975-76 reports were published this week.

Areas which the Boards have been tackling include; productivity in basic manufacturing industries through application of available technology, conservation of materials and recovery of waste, conservation of energy, development of new technologies, and avoidance of pollution by industrial processes. Particularly interesting examples in the latter area include exhaust emission control on internal combustion engines, control of dust, and control of noise in industry.

Many Board programmes are jointly funded by the Department and industry, and industrial membership on the Boards is strong. This ensures that results of work are taken up by industry with minimum delay; a matter which has always been of concern to Boards and to which they will be giving even greater attention in future.

Copies of the Research and Development Requirements Boards Reports 1975/76 are available from the Department of Industry's Technology Library, Abell House, John Islip Street, London SW1P 4LN Tel. 01-211 5221.

Roll-fed copier cuts paper wastage



The Apeco Systematic 320, a roll-fed electrostatic copier, is one of a new range of copiers just introduced by Apeco, the London-based wholly-owned UK subsidiary of Apeco Ltd. The Systematic 320 carries two rolls of paper which, at the touch of a button, allow the operator to switch from A3 to A4 copies without having to change the paper. Paper wastage is cut out because the size of the copy is automatically trimmed to the size of the original.

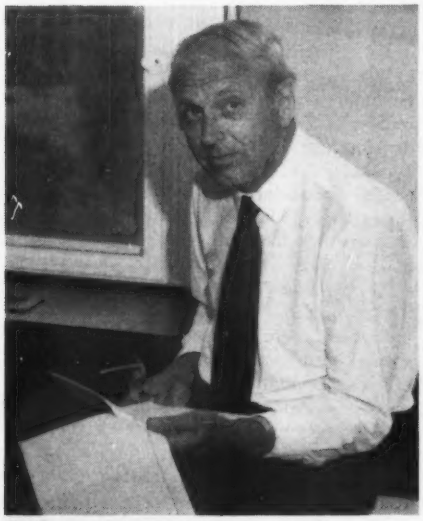
Grabbing wealth from waste

Glass manufactured with cullet, extracted from waste. Shown in 'The New Prospectors' a colour film describing the pilot scale plant built at Warren Spring Laboratory which demonstrates how potentially re-usable materials can be recovered from household waste.

Changing attitudes to waste

Jennifer Clarke talks to Dr. Robert Berry, director of the National Anti-Waste Programme

Dr. Robert Berry of the Waste Management Advisory Council considers that a vital part of his job is to change people's attitudes. He finds that in some cases, the consumers are still reluctant to take recycled products, because they just don't like secondary materials. The word 'shoddy', a technical term in the textile industry describing fabric made from recycled cloth, has come to have a perjorative meaning in some quarters. Dr. Berry feels that this attitude 'filters itself through into the consciousness of people'. One of his major contributions, he hopes, will be convincing industry and consumers of the economic use of waste. 'This is of course one of the reasons why the Government wanted an industrialist in this job' he adds. 'I believe very firmly that the future for all of us will be brighter when industry will always take waste as its first raw material and then fill up its requirements from virgin materials'.



Dr. Berry, chairman of the general policy committee of the Waste Management Advisory Council, at his office in Millbank Tower, London SW1.

In order to bring about a change in attitudes, he has to make contact not only with the industries whose business it is to reclaim materials, but also with the user industries themselves.

The Waste Management Advisory Council has been considering whether to adopt some sort of national symbol, which would state how much waste had been recycled in a product. With some manufacturers, however, this idea had not been popular. 'They say if people see that it is made from a 100 per cent scrap they will think it's shoddy. They fear their competitors will make capital out of this and the public will end up paying more for something else.'

In the case of paper, for instance, he points out that the recycled product looks slightly less attractive. 'People must want to use material that is made from recycled waste. We've got to get over, nationally, the idea that if a product is made from waste, so long as it's of reasonable quality, then it's better to buy that product than it is something new.'

Apart from the obvious fact that a greater acceptance of waste would lead to a lowering of import bills, regular recycling would help to stabilise the prices paid for waste and would help to reduce the impact of economic cycles on waste recovery.

It is, Dr. Berry believes, important to let market forces work, and reclamation should be carried out on an economic basis.

In setting up the Waste Management Advisory Council the UK is, he thinks, in advance of some countries. The council is studying the main factors involved, determining which areas should be capable of effective action, and agreeing on priorities. But it is also providing a forum in which industry, the consumer, the environmentalists, the local authorities and the Government 'can discuss problems, swop experiences and come to the conclusion, for the good of society, that we can move forward in this field'.

Local voluntary groups have, he believes, an important part to play, and Dr. Berry has has already met a number of them. 'What impressed me was their enthusiasm. They had hundreds of good ideas.'

A large number of householders are, he believes, willing to segregate and collect scrap if they feel their favourite charity will benefit. In order to encourage such people he is setting up a small group who will be available to give advice and help. 'I'm enlisting the help of banks, of insurance, of people who know what specifications industry or people need, and those who can advise on equipment to sort and handle materials. I am inviting local voluntary workers to come to us with their problems. We shall be able to build up a large body of experience with which to help others.'

Already local voluntary workers are carrying out a successful experiment at Kirklees, in Huddersfield. Housewives are given a unit called 'dumpy', which is basically a system for supporting four different coloured sacks which will hold four separate categories of waste: clean waste and textiles; bottles and tins; newspapers; and other forms of paper. About 60 per cent of housewives are prepared to co-operate. The system is being run by Oxfam in collaboration with Kirklees District Council and is expected to show a profit when it reaches the third year.

Dr. Berry estimates that only about 20 per cent of household waste could be put to good use by voluntary organisations, but at least it is the type of activity which can be started almost immediately. New reclamation technology will take more time to develop. 'We may be ten years away before that has a major impact'.

He has to have a realistic sense of priorities. This means concentrating at first on making sure that we can re-use or re-cycle the waste that's now created. A second priority, 'Not because it's less important but there's a limit to what you can do at any one time, is to both reduce the amount of waste that's created and also to look at the design to help recycling'. Ambitious projects such as reclaiming sewerage, for instance, are regarded as strictly long term. He acknowledges the fact that local authorities have not got the money to spend on very large schemes. 'So I'm working in a rather pragmatic way, saying what can I do short

term, whilst allowing the research to go on for when we've got more money to spend and can tackle it long term'.

In some cases however research of this type, such as the pilot plant for the mechanical sorting of domestic refuse, developed at Warren Spring Laboratory, has already influenced the design of plants now being built in South Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear.

The Waste Management Advisory Council is gathering information from all over the world on what other countries are doing in this area. (In Sweden for instance, where people tend to think in terms of the environment, housewives are encouraged to segregate paper by the slogan 'Save a tree for Sweden'.) They have also set up a number of study groups on particular topics, for instance ferrous and non-ferrous metals, agricultural wastes and packaging. The subcommittee on packaging is working on the drafting of a proposed packaging code. 'In most instances we try to study commodities separately, but packaging embraces a wide field of materials – plastics, tin plate, aluminium, paper, etc. – and so we decided to set up a group which, whilst giving a forum for discussion, would also be able to study the wider implications.' There is also a committee looking at the possible use of waste as fuel.

His own industry, aluminium, has Dr. Berry explains, always used most of its easily separated scrap because of its high value. Trends over the last five years have been in the direction of a metal shortage, 'so the industry wants all the scrap it can get'. Where there is room for improvement is, he feels, in discarded consumer articles, such as milk bottle tops, formed foil containers of the type that often provide the dishes for frozen foods, beer cans and household foil. 'The pressures of sometimes limited resources, and the demand for a reduction in import bills', he says, 'have made it essential that we should as a society be more prudent with our assets, and put waste to useful purposes.' But Dr. Berry recognises that there is no instant solution. 'There is no easy immediate remedy, but it is important for the future welfare of Britain, both technologically and economically, to transform our present behaviour into that of a "minimum-waste" society.'

Used oil: can it make a good recovery?

by Leslie Walford

Motors and machinery in the European community produce about 2½ million tonnes of waste oils each year. Only half of this is collected and reused. A recent study suggests 50,000 tonnes of oil a year could be recovered from D-I-Y motorists and industrial sources in Britain.

Something like 334,000 tonnes of recoverable mineral oils is being wasted every year in this country. Much of this could be reused as lubricant, fuel or feedstock for some further process, which would not only overcome some of the environmental problems connected with its disposal but would save imports. Brian Thorneycroft, executive director of Midland Oil Refineries of Halesowen is confident that recovering industrial oils is a good business to be in. 'What is not recoverable today,' he says, 'will be recoverable tomorrow. This is our path to expansion.' He believes that a lot of the used oil which is burned as fuel could be re-refined instead and he also thinks that the estimated million pounds worth of dirty engine oil which the do-it-yourself motorist pours down the drain each year should be reused.

Brian Thorneycroft's company has demonstrated its belief in the future of oil recovery by building a new refinery at Ebbw Vale which came onstream a year ago. It is designed to handle 5,000 tonnes a year and is currently working at 90 per cent capacity. As the economic upturn develops, the company plans to make a start on doubling the capacity of the refinery.

The new refinery, which recovers industrial oils for firms throughout the South of England and South Wales has a staff of under 30, and the refinery and head office at Halesowen employs a further 60 people. Big names like the British Steel Corporation, Vauxhall, ICI and British Aluminium are among the many customers of Midland Oil Refineries. Spent oil is collected in minimum lots of 6 × 45 gallon drums or 500 gallons bulk. The company claims that it can collect used, polluted oil, 'launder' it and return it to the customer to a specification equal to the original oil so that it can be used for the same purpose.

Using sophisticated techniques developed over the last eight years the company matches additive packages and viscosity standards, to provide re-refined oil at half the cost of new oil. The service covers cutting oils, hydraulic oils, gear oils, quenching oils, general lubricating oils and fire-resistant phosphate ester fluids. Each customers' oil is handled and processed as an individual batch.

Mr. Thorneycroft gets cross about some of the recoverable industrial lubricants which are not re-refined but sold as fuel 'for 7p or 8p a gallon'. He considers this wasteful because it could be put to more beneficial reuse by returning it to its original condition. Obviously if you take all the pollutants out of used oil by passing it through innumerable processes and tests you are going to lose some of it. The average loss is about 10 per cent of volume, but if the oil is extremely heavily polluted it can be as much as 40 per cent. But what many people fail to understand is that the end product is virtually indistinguishable from the original – even the additives, which can represent up to 20 per cent of a modern oil, can be put back in to the recovered oil.

The new refinery at Ebbw Vale.

Grabbing wealth from waste

The prejudice against 'secondhand' oil is probably the biggest barrier to expanding recovery of industrial lubricants, particularly among the smaller companies, says Mr. Thorneycroft.

At Belper, in Derbyshire, Dalton and Co. is one of the country's biggest re-refiners. Between now and September the company is doubling the capacity of its Silkolene works to 50,000 tonnes a year. It is doing this as a joint venture with Croda Synthetic Chemicals of Wolverhampton. The new extension will be capable of producing three grades of base lubricating oils.

Croda Synthetic Chemicals will use their specialised knowledge and plant for the fractional distillation of waste oils, at their Four Ashes works and Dalton and Co. will take this feedstock and complete the refining and finishing.

Every year almost a million tonnes of lubricating oil are marketed in this country but only about 8 per cent of it is re-cycled. One of the main reasons for this low figure is probably the lack of a proper system of collection of used oil.

Technical director, Mr. L. W. Kilbourne, explained to me how Dalton and Co. have started to try to remedy this deficiency by setting up a nation-wide collection scheme which is co-ordinated by transport contractors Henry Beesley of West Bromwich. A network of collection agencies has been established to cover England, Wales and Scotland and even some of the big oil companies are involved in the system.

The largest single source of recoverable mineral oil is motor sumps accounting for about 45 per cent of the total annual arising of 480,000 tonnes of lube oils.

Automotive oils provide Dalton and Co, with their main volume of recoverable oil and Mr. Kilbourne thinks that civic amenity centres which are slowly coming into greater use throughout the country would fit well into the network his company has established. He had talked with many local authorities on the subject of saving the oil which the do-it-yourself mechanic was throwing away. 'One suggested putting a trailer on the back of the refuse vehicle for motorists' used oils. The difficulty would have been in stopping Mum putting in her old cooking oil (vegetable) and contaminating the mineral oil'.

This particular authority is now switching its attention to the more obvious recovery route – through the garages where the motorist buys his oil and petrol.

In Bristol, Conoco's Jet garages are trying out a scheme where the motorist is given a 10p discount voucher for petrol when he returns a gallon of used oil.

The Chemical Recovery Association (Petrol House, Hepscott Road, London E9 5HD) published a Code of Practice for the Recovery of Mineral Oils last year which stated that the appeal to the motorist must be mainly on environmental grounds. It was preferable, the CRA said, to use local authority or garage collection facilities where they exist, 'but all CRA member companies handling oil recovery are willing to accept any quantity of DIY oil (however small) should any motorist find difficulty in disposing of sump drainings'.

Mr. Kilbourne of Dalton's thought that industry was by and large well aware of the possibilities for oil recovery. 'The increase has got to come from the private motorist or from the oil which is currently burned as fuel,' he said. 'The really important point is that you don't downgrade the product when you recover oil in the way that you do when you recycle paper and plastics, for example. And, of course, there were 'savings of up to 30 per cent on re-refined oil, as against new oil'.

Dalton and Co. started early this century as an importer and then blender of oil for motorists and farmers. Just before the Second World War the company started re-refining used aero engine oils. During the war they re-refined over 20 million gallons of used engine oils for the RAF and the Navy. Today, used synthetic fluids for aircraft are returned to Belper for reclamation from many countries, including Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, and from most European airlines.

In 1975 the United Kingdom imported 86 million tonnes of oil at a net cost to our current account of over £3 billion. So oil is a very expensive item on our import bill.

The importance of saving oil and of using it again is more widely appreciated than ever before. But recovery is not always the answer.

The British Steel Corporation is making big efforts to save on oil costs. Back in 1974 BSC realised that cheap oil was a thing of the past and that massive leaks from plant could no longer be allowed to go unchecked. At the same time, for pressing social and legal reasons, it was no longer possible for contaminated lubricants to be dumped as in the past.

A working party was formed to look at the waste oil problem and make recommendations on economies in fresh oil consumption and methods of reclaiming contaminated lubricants.

BSC purchases an annual 11 million gallons of lubricating, hydraulic and process oils at current market cost of £7.7 million. It has been estimated that only 1¼ million gallons a year is being recycled at present. The rest of it either leaks away or is dumped at the rate of 25,000 gallons a day – enough to fill six road tankers.

BSC's attack on the problem is three-pronged: Leakage is being cut at source by improved engineering design; sites for efficient segregation and collection of lost oil are being identified and established; and reclamation systems are being designed and installed.

The target is to put 1.8 million gallons of waste oil back in service as lubricants each year, and to burn a further 5 million gallons a year as fuel oil. At present prices, that could save BSC a much needed £2 million a year. Already, before many of the new reclamation plants and allied schemes which are part of the 'save oil – save money' campaign are fully operational, BSC is saving over £250,000 a year.

No wonder BSC describes oil as 'liquid money'.

Left : taking a sample from the filtration press at Midland Oil Refineries.

Right : the Karl Fischer apparatus for low water content determination.

There is nothing new about refining used oils. Dalton's of Belper have been doing it for almost 40 years.

From early autumn this year, Dalton's will work with another concern widely experienced in this field: Croda Synthetic Chemicals Ltd., of Four Ashes, near Wolverhampton.

Together they will refine 50,000 tonnes of used oil a year.

A national chain of collection agencies for used oil has been formed.

For further information and advice, please contact **Dalton's at Silkolene Refinery, Belper, Derbyshire DE5 1WF.** Telephone 077 382 4151. Telex 37219

Silkolene

ENCIRCLE TI 134 ON PAGE 293 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Energy and steel scrap by the cartload

by Leslie Walford

The economics of recovery are changing. With scarcity of some resources and rising import prices, there are new areas in which it is profitable to recycle and reclaim.

With improving demand pushing up the prices of raw materials worldwide and the depreciating value of sterling adding to our own import prices, increased recycling and reclamation makes more sense for British industry with every passing day.

Current levels of reclamation of many materials are already high. The steel industry, for example, uses ferrous scrap as a raw material for about half its steel output, the proportion of recycled glass in new bottles averages about 25 per cent, and more than 60 per cent of the lead and nearly 40 per cent of the copper consumed in the UK is recovered.

But industry must be encouraged to make even greater use of secondary materials where this can be done economically. Some firms are not, however, as responsive to changing situation as they might be. Although recovery cannot be undertaken where it is uneconomic, the facts need to be kept under constant review. Rising prices of materials and costs of disposal have significantly affected the economics of recovery leading to increasing numbers of cases where recovery is proving worthwhile.

Loaded container leaving the shredding plant at Imperial Metal Industries.

Reclaiming tin cans

Take tin cans, for example. Material Recovery Ltd., a new joint venture by the British Steel Corporation, Batchelor Robinson, and Metal Box, has started to operate a new plant at Benwell, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which is recovering from household refuse the tins and cans which are upgraded subsequently into prime steel scrap and refined ingot tin. It is claimed that this is the first time in the UK, apart from wartime measures, that commercial quantities of tin cans have been extracted from domestic waste and processed to recover material of the quality necessary to manufacture tin cans again.

Ken Dudley of Metal Box is managing director of Material Recovery Ltd. and he talked to me about the operation. He said that the plant would run for only two years, unless it makes money. The £250,000 extraction plant is built on the Tyne and Wear County Council's refuse transfer station at Benwell. It started operations in March and will work up to its full production rate of 6,000 tonnes of ferrous scrap annually by the end of this year.

'We should know by the end of this summer whether or not the system is going to prove viable', said Mr. Dudley, 'and we expect the company to announce its conclusions at about that time.'

If it is viable and the system is adopted nationwide there is a potential boost to UK ferrous scrap recovery of 400,000 tonnes and a saving for the British steel industry of £14 million a year in import costs.

The Benwell plant uses a combination of magnetic separators, conveyors and vibrating feeders to extract and bale ferrous scrap. The recovery system was designed by Material Recovery and built by Heenan Environmental Systems of Worcester.

Baled scrap from the plant is sent to a joint BSC/Batchelor Robinson cryogenic fragmentation plant at Hartlepool where it is cleaned prior to detinning by a BSC-developed process. The cleaned tinplate is processed by Batchelor Robinson's own plant into high grade baled steel scrap, refined ingot tin and, from easy open beverage cans – about 30 per cent of the total – aluminium in metallic or chemical form.

Apart from the import saving aspect, the Benwell venture could prove to be good business in other ways. Plans are already being made to sell the know-how involved overseas and so earn money for Britain.

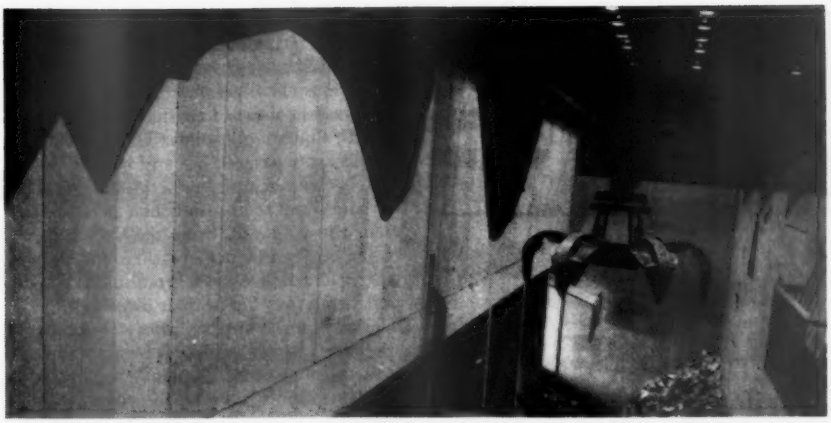
Apart from sorting and reclaiming materials from it, there are only two things you can do with domestic refuse – burn it or bury it. Most local authorities bury it. About 85 per cent of the domestic waste collected in this country is used for landfill, which offers opportunities for reclaiming land. The Waste Management Advisory Council, earlier this year, emphasised that 'its value in this respect should not be overlooked and that over-cautious attitudes should not be allowed to force waste disposal authorities to more expensive methods of disposal when these offer neither economic nor environmental advantage'.

Many areas can point to valuable civic amenities which are sitting on top of domestic refuse. A sports stadium at Bradford, promenades at Otterspool, Liverpool, and

Shredded refuse loaded into IMI's container with loading screw exposed.

other foreshore reclamation schemes are among the more interesting examples of what can be achieved.
However, many of our larger conurbations are running out of landfill space and some authorities, like the West Midlands County Council are finding other outlets.

Fuel for Imperial Metal Industries
In Birmingham, Imperial Metal Industries (Kynoch) Ltd. and the Council are in the first year of a five year contract for the supply of urban waste to IMI's 50 megawatt power station at Witton.
The Council is disposing of about 5 per cent of its waste in this way. For the first 15,000 tonnes in each of the first two years the Council is paying £2 a tonne to IMI for disposal. Everything above that in the first two years and all the rubbish in subsequent years will not involve any payment.
IMI spent £250,000 on erecting a pulverising plant to shred the refuse and separate ferrous scrap, but the power station in which the refuse is used was already in existence at Witton.
John Marshall, IMI's engineering director, freely admits that this is where the scheme scores and why it is proving viable. 'But,' he says, 'there are enough suitable boiler plants within the boundaries of large conurbations to make it possible to use all the country's rubbish in the way IMI is using the contents of West Midlands dustbins at Witton.'
When fully commissioned, Mr. Marshall expects the plant to process 60,000 tonnes of domestic refuse a year. This will provide 3,500 tonnes of ferrous scrap and a fuel equal to 25,000 tonnes of industrial coal.
The refuse is prepared for burning by reducing it in size so that none is greater than 150mm and at least 80 per cent is less than 50mm. About 80 per cent of the metal is extrcated for resale and then the refuse is transported by lorry to the power station which is a mile away. There it is fed in to boilers fitted with chain grates by means of a variable-speed conveyor.
John Marshall says that he believes that a ratio of 50 per cent refuse to 50 per cent coal is achievable with possibilities of 75 per cent refuse to 25 per cent coal. The system is currently providing energy at a cost of 5p a therm, he says, and 'the installation should pay for itself in two years'. By using refuse with a conventional fuel, he claims, minimum excess air levels are permitted and this overcomes many of the corrosion and erosion problems associated with refuse burning.

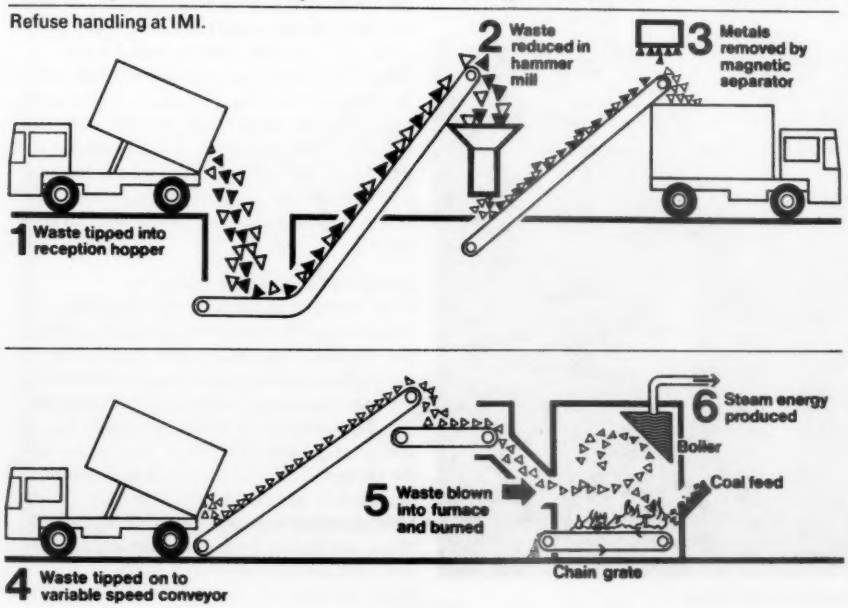


The refuse bunker at Coventry Waste Reduction Unit. Refuse is carried from the bunker to the furnace feed chutes by overhead travelling cranes.

Hot water for Chrysler
The West Midlands County Council is able to point to another area where the Council is using domestic refuse to supply energy.
On 1 June last year the Council assumed responsibility for the £4¼ million waste reduction unit at London Road, Coventry, which had been planned and built by the old Coventry City Council.
It started operating as a modern refuse incineration plant last July and at the same time work was started on building a £900,000 installation to recover the heat from the boiler plant and put it to good use.
In October or November the Coventry waste reduction unit will start to supply high pressure hot water to the nearby Chrysler car factory, so saving a great deal of expensive oil.
But the County Council has hit an unexpected snag. As a result of the economic recession, Coventry is not generating the amount of refuse which had been expected and there is a shortfall at the present time of about one-third on the amount that has been forecast as available for the start of the heat supply in the autumn.
The West Midlands County Council is not the first council, of course, to get energy from refuse. Nottingham uses it for district heating and Sheffield plans to do so. But the West Midlands authority is breaking new ground by linking directly with industry in winning dustbin energy.
Incineration, however, has usually proved disappointing as a source of heat supply and although most of the 150,000 tonnes of steel scrap recovered annually from household waste comes from incinerators, incinerators generally do not show a profit.

Energy for Associated Portland Cement
More new uses for domestic refuse are being found in the West of England where it will be used as a substitute for coal in the manufacture of cement from a chalk/clay slurry.
Associated Portland Cement expects to be burning domestic waste at Blue Circle's Westbury, Wiltshire, works in about two years.
Desperate for tipping space, Wiltshire County Council is to pay Associated Portland to take the rubbish for a new plant which will take up to 80,000 tonnes a year and burn it in equal volume with coal. Ferrous scrap is removed by magnets.
Domestic refuse appears to be ideally suited to the cement manufacturing process because cement kilns are very effective incinerators and the heat provided can be used to dry the cement. Not only are the acid gases produced by the rubbish incineration neutralised by the alkaline fumes from the cement which are themselves a problem but the ash left is incorporated into the cement without harming the properties of the cement.
It has been estimated that domestic refuse has a heat value of between one-third and half that of coal.
This country produces about 20 million tonnes of domestic rubbish annually or one tonne for each household.
If we could recover all the energy which now goes in to our dustbins it would not be far short of the equivalent of the entire supply of nuclear power consumed in 1974.

Refuse handling at IMI.


1 Waste tipped into reception hopper
2 Waste reduced in hammer mill
3 Metals removed by magnetic separator
4 Waste tipped on to variable speed conveyor
5 Waste blown into furnace and burned
6 Steam energy produced
Boiler
Coal feed
Chain grate

Waste management

Jennifer Clarke reports on new practices in industry and the way some local authorities are now entering into the reclamation business.

The sense that waste was wrong, until a few years ago, took the form of admonishing children for not finishing their food and exhorting them to think of the poor hungry children in China – a sentiment principally designed to stimulate their consumption. Since then awareness that many of our resources are expensive and will not last forever lends a practical background to this thrifty instinct. As consumers we are becoming resentful of the fact that the more we buy, the more we throw away. The sheer quantity of waste is a problem in itself. New methods of disposal and reclamation are being gradually developed, but much remains to be done. Some firms, however, are already planning to use waste to supply energy, or are recycling it to provide new raw materials, and some local authorities are planning to extract valuable ingredients from household refuse.

Making use of oily wastes

At Stanlow in Cheshire, for instance, Shell Chemicals have now started building an energy recovery plant designed to recover energy in the form of process steam from materials which up till now have been completely unusable – the oily wastes from the oil refinery and the chemical plants at Stanlow and Carrington. The process steam produced will be used on site in the refinery and for various chemical processes.

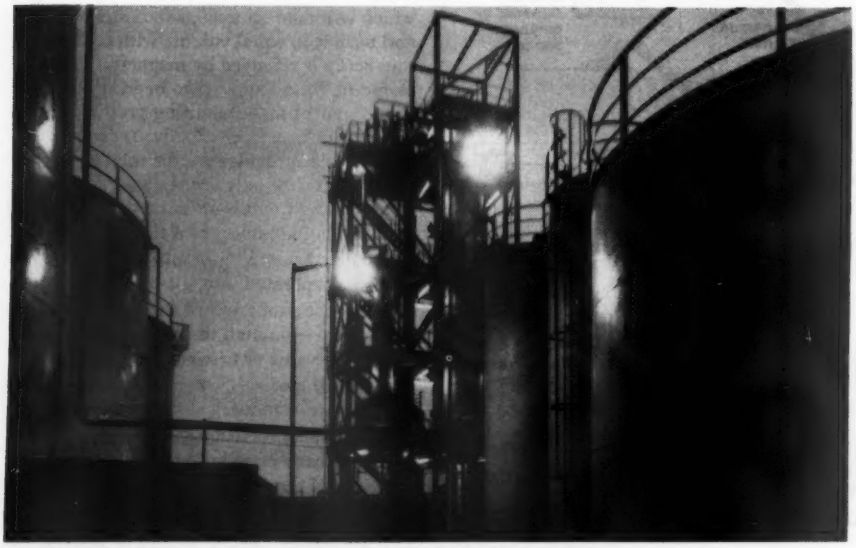
The wastes consist of residual hydrocarbons, liquids, sludges and solids. The classifiable liquids are separated out and fired in the liquids combustion chamber. Stored in a pit, the solids and semi-solids such as tars, bitumen, oily sand, sand from the filter beds, paper, etc. can be put into the rotary kiln where, on balance apart from initial gas support firing they act as their own fuel.

This system not only supplies steam but special equipment makes it possible to control emissions from the plant chimney. After combustion in the boiler, the gases are cooled in the spray chamber. The dirty flue gases are then passed through the electrostatic precipitator which removes solid particles (smuts) so that only clean gases come out of the stack. Even the smuts are not entirely wasted. Collected as a fine dry inert material, rather like 'fly ash' from power stations, it can then be used for land fill. Eventually it might be found that such material could be used in the building trade, for example as an additive for cement.

At Shell Chemicals' Carrington Plant a study was carried out which led to substantial reduction in the quantities of liquid wastes. By experimenting in some spare tanks it was found that if the aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons were separated from water and sludge, the relatively clean oil layers were then suitable for blending into the works fuel system. Once the water was oil free it could be sent to the works trade effluent system and so on to biological treatment. Both these measures helped to reduce waste transportation and disposal charges.

It was also discovered that it was worth keeping certain liquids separate, since if incompatible wastes were mixed, it could lead to the precipitation of dissolved materials such as polystyrene. This often caused waste tanker blockages, vehicles scheduling problems and cleaning costs.

Further savings were made at Carrington when a firm agreed to purchase a large part of the residues from the alkalene-oxide derivatives plant, for use as a low grade fuel.



Fractional distillation columns at Carless Chemicals, a night time view.

Petrochemical wastes for the power station

ICI petrochemicals complex at Wilton in the North East has its own power station, originally designed as a coal fired station but which has since been changed to oil. Next to the station are petrochemical plants, with the familiar flare stacks, producing a whole range of wastes many of which have a calorific value. Within the last few years gaseous wastes that would traditionally have been flared have been diverted to the power station. Contaminated wastes, oil and water slurries, emulsions and sludges containing solid matter are fed to a large lagoon and left to settle – a supernatant oil is recovered and shipped to the station. Almost half the fuel for the power station now comes from these by-products which, a few years ago, would have been scheduled for disposal. The flare stacks have been reduced and there are fewer problems with the many different semi-solid wastes.

Scrap metal industry becomes capital intensive

Ferrous scrap is the raw material for about half of the steel industry's output, and in some areas, the scrap metal industry is already highly organised. Worn out cars, which only a decade ago were abandoned and left to rust in side streets and in the countryside, are now being handled by companies such as The 600 Group and used as a source of high grade clean steel scrap.

Over the past seven or eight years the machinery used to do this has become more efficient and more sophisticated, making the industry more capital-intensive. Big capacity hydraulic shears are now being used to break down large pieces – ranging from steel joists to car body shells, into furnace-size pieces. Hydraulic sheared scrap is easy to handle and produce – and in most instances has completely replaced scrap metal produced on handfed 'alligator' shears.

Alternative techniques of recycling used cars are being investigated overseas, although not at present in this country. These include treating abandoned cars with nitrogen, which is cheap and readily available. Applied in liquid form the nitrogen 'freezes' the metals causing them to crystallize. They can then be shattered with a hammer and reduced to powder. Among other more bizarre methods, apparently used successfully in Japan, is the 'Car-B-Que', in which scrap car bodies are 'skewered' on a spit and roasted. Waste materials, such as plastic and wood, are burned away leaving the ferrous and non-ferrous metals to be separated or baled, depending on the grade of scrap required.

Local authorities take initiative

Until recently domestic refuse has been a dubious legacy, seen from the local authorities point of view. But rather than letting the problems accumulate, some authorities are now becoming involved in reclamation. The Department of the Environment has allocated £1.6 million over four years for the design of two refuse treatment plants, designed to handle about 300 tonnes a day, to be set up in co-operation with Tyne and Wear and South Yorkshire disposal authorities, who are also providing funds.

From the outset it was considered that local

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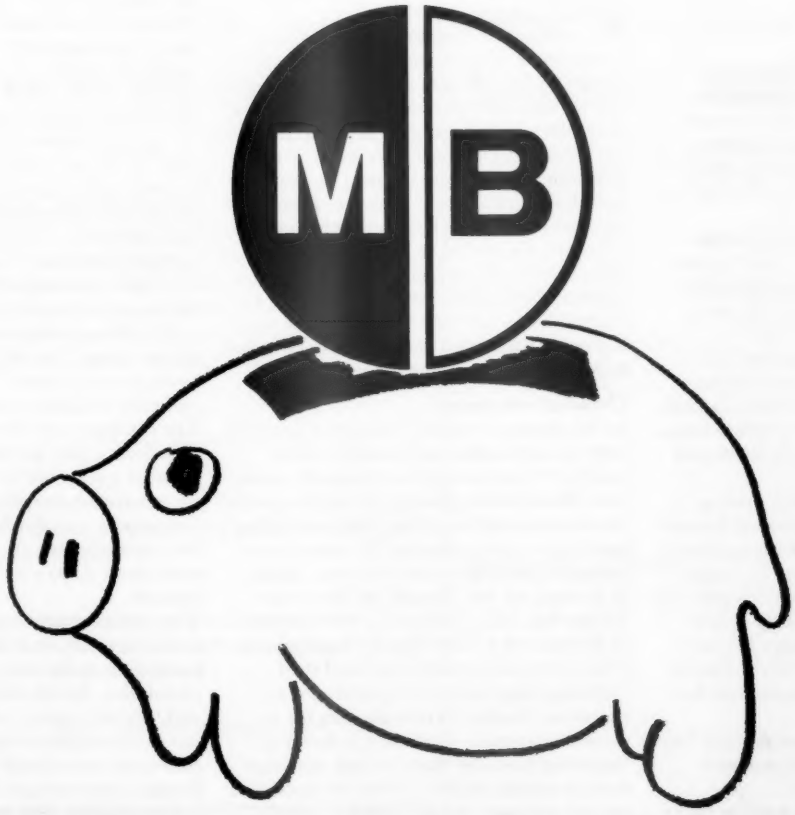
Recently, too, while others have been preaching recycling, we've been investing in it – by helping to set up the UK's first company specialising in extracting cans from domestic waste, and recovering the tin and steel for re-use. If the process proves economic – and signs are encouraging – this could well save Britain millions of pounds a year.

The world of today needs to use its resources more efficiently. And that's a fact Metal Box have known – and acted on – for years.

Metal Box Limited

A good business to be in



ENCIRCLE TI 135 ON PAGE 293 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

authorities could not be expected to invest in highly sophisticated or expensive equipment so mechanical methods of sorting seemed the most promising.
Based on research carried out by Douglas Jackson and Ted Douglas at Warren Spring Laboratory, the two plants will be designed with slightly different aims.

South Yorkshire
South Yorkshire Authorities plant is intended as a developing plant to which new systems can be added. Initially, provisions will be made for the extraction of a ferrous metal product and a paper-rich fuel product by means of a rotating trammel screen, electromagnetic separation and air classification. Later on it may be possible to separate, mechanically, a wider range of materials, including non-ferrous metals and glass. Work organised by the Glass Manufacturers Research Association has shown that this latter can be used as 'green cullet'. The developing sections will involve additional treatment techniques such as friction separators, froth flotation and gravity systems.

Tyne and Wear
The Tyne and Wear County Council's scheme at Byker, within the City of Newcastle involves a similar size of plant and will be designed to accept the so-called 'white goods' namely old fridges, cookers, etc., as well as furniture, trade waste and the normal domestic refuse.
In terms of existing techniques it will be more conventional, having a crusher at the head of the circuit, to provide a shredded product from which ferrous metals and a paper-rich 'fuel' can be extracted.
The £1¾ million reclamation plant will handle 1,500 tons of domestic refuse per week plus commercial waste and be capable of doubling this capacity in the future when the mechanics of the system are developed and markets established.
The mechanical equipment will process incoming waste materials, removing ferrous metals which will be subsequently reprocessed and pneumatically separate the paper and plastics which will comprise the principal feed stock of a waste derived fuel (WDF).
An experimental plant is already in operation but it will take a couple of years before the complete purpose-built installation has been built.
A trial production run of waste derived fuel is already being tested at the county's Tynemouth incineration plant.
Laboratory tests results carried out so far by the University of Newcastle are showing promising results, the WDF having a heat value somewhere in excess of half that of coal; although there will be a considerable amount of development work to produce an 'ideal' fuel.
The British Steel Corporation are carrying out preliminary trials on updated stoker fired boilers at their Consett works, with more extensive evaluation trials planned for the near future.
The plant will be the first of its kind built and if successful, would be a prototype for other large scale waste treatment plants in the United Kingdom.

Edmonton
The Greater London Council's largest incinerator at Edmonton in Enfield not only burns refuse on a large scale, but produces steam for generating £750,000 worth of electricity a year for the Eastern Electricity Board as well as producing ferrous metals and clinker.
Under normal conditions steam from the boilers can be used to drive three of the four turbo generators so that, after allowing for the electrical requirements of the plant about 30 MW is produced, available for use elsewhere.
One of the problems about burning rubbish is that the calorific value of the fuel is continually changing. At Edmonton this is overcome by a steam pressure governing system which maintains the pressure in the steam mains without having to alter the rate at which the refuse is fed into the boiler.
Every day of the working week refuse collection vehicles deliver 1,800 tons of crude rubbish to the plant in 600 to 700 separate loads. Drivers are directed to one of 23 unloading bays, one of which is reserved for bulky refuse which is fed into the system through a shearing machine.
The combustion chamber consists of an inclined series of seven hollow rollers, each of which can be driven at variable speed. Air is fed through the rollers and the temperature of combustion is controlled at between 1,700-1,900 degrees Farenheit. The burning refuse falls from one roller to the next, so that complete combustion is achieved. Burnt out clinker and ash passes through a bath where it is quenched and then it goes through a process of coarse screening, breaking and magnetic separation. Ferrous metals are extracted, baled and sold as scrap, while there is a ready market for the inert clinker, which is excellent road making material.

Chemical recoverers
In the chemical industry unwanted materials vary in composition and combine all too readily to form even more intractable problems. Nevertheless, during the last few years the recovery and recycling of chemicals has grown into a new industry. To some extent, companies have been forced to take action as a result of the Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act 1972, followed by the Control of Pollution Act 1974. But the soaring costs of raw materials based on oil, and their cyclic shortages have also encouraged reclamation, leading to new markets for recovered materials. Gradually, industry is beginning to realise that the high specifications to which virgin materials are produced are not necessary for all potential outlets. Recovered solvents, for example, are now being sold for an increasing variety of uses. Some companies are large enough to handle their own reclamation but in many cases, the work is being carried out by an external contractor, such as Carless Chemicals. 'We are recovering significantly more today than during the previous peak, which coincided with the 1974 raw material shortages,' says Neville Greatorex, sales manager at their headquarters in Middlesbrough.
Waste and mixed solvents are produced in such diverse industries as chemical, pharmaceutical, paint, adhesive, dry cleaning, engineering and electronics, and have been recovered since the war, although to a much greater extent since the late 1960s.
About four years ago Carless Chemicals decided to investigate the possibility of recycling antifreeze, which, until then, with some minor exceptions, was just another chemical that was thrown away, as the cost of recovery was thought to be more than the cost of the raw material.
Up till then the company had tended to specialise in large volume chemical distillations and recovery operations, and had no experience of collecting smallish quantities from many customers, although they did have the right type of plant. In September 1973 there were very large increases in the price of monoethylene glycol and Carless found they had customers who were anxious to supply them with antifreeze if they could buy back equivalent quantities.
The company still had some doubts.
Malcolm Moss of Carless comments 'The problem with initiating chemical recovery projects lies in overcoming the reluctance to investigate new ways of dealing with old problems. If a material has been dumped for years it is much easier to sell a more efficient removal service or an incinerator than to persuade the customer to obtain similar saving by collecting the material for recovery.'
Nevertheless they went ahead and now the spent antifreeze arrives in drums or in bulk and is tested for composition and volume, with a check to make sure there is no free lube-oil or grease. The customer is then sent a record of his delivery. When enough drums have been received, they are all mixed together and the bulk tank, containing a minimum of 50 tonnes, is analysed, to decide on optimum running conditions for the plant. The material is then distilled twice, leaving behind the spent inhibitors and after analysis new inhibitors are added.
The company now handles tens of thousands of gallons a year for processing.
Another system which Carless Chemicals have patented recently is the recovery of acetonitrile, a major by-product of acrylic fibre manufacture. As the pure raw material costs about £500 a ton, the benefits are obvious.
They are now thinking about importing chemical waste, such as acetone, from the Continent, as the transport costs are not prohibitive. British manufacturers, apparently, do not seem to offer as much waste solvent as would be expected, so that not all recoverers are extended to full capacity.
Buying such wastes in Europe and refining and redistilling, like many other recycling and reclamation processes, would have the added advantage that it would also help the balance of payments by reducing the cost of imports.

Government Sales

Ministry of Defence

31 July 1976 Furniture

Location: RAF Lindholme, Nr Doncaster (on A614 Bawtry to Thorne Road)

Auctioneers: Bartle and Son (Dept. L), 52 Merrion Street, Leeds LS2 8JH (tel. 0532-450898)

Solid oak and mahogany furniture from Officers' and Airmen's quarters mostly lotted as single pieces or in small quantities and include dining suites, three-piece suites, occasional, dining, card, side, etc., tables, dining, bedroom, fireside and easy chairs, writing bureaux, bookcases, dressing tables, chests of drawers, beds and carpets.

4-5 August 1976 Vehicles, earthmoving and lifting equipment

Location: Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot RAOC, Ruddington, Nottingham

Auctioneers: Walker Walton and Hanson (Dept. L), Byard Lane, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham NG1 2GL (tel. 0602-54272)

Approx 1,100 lots including 300 commercial vehicles including heavy duty trucks and tractors by AEC, Leyland and Scammell. Alvis airfield crash tender, GMC amphibious DUKWs. 85 trailers, refuellers, fire tenders, Bedford RL and TK trucks and tractor units. 500 saloons, limousines, estate cars, minibuses and light vans (including 250 Morris Mini and Minor 1000 saloons and travellers. Daimler LWB limousine (LHD), Rolls Royce Silver Shadow saloon (LHD). 200 Landrovers. Caterpillar D4C angledozer, fork lift trucks, mobile cranes by Coles, Jones and Hyster. The majority of vehicles will be offered as single lots.

11 August 1976 Miscellaneous stores

Location: Auctioneer's premises

Auctioneers: Woolland Son and Manico (Dept. L), Kinterbury House, St. Andrew's Cross, Plymouth PL1 2DQ (tel. 0752-69292)

Stores lying at various depots in the West country including greatcoats, raincoats, blankets, footwear, tentage and other clothing and textiles. A large quantity of chairs, tables, wardrobes and other furniture. Vehicles and machine tools including Bedford coaches, foam water tanker, Landrover, Ford glider winch truck, AEC Matador, Austin and Morris vans and a David Brown tractor. Denham lathe, Herbert pedestal drilling machine and many other miscellaneous items.

Catalogues for the above sales which give details of the lots, conditions of sale, viewing times, etc., are available from the auctioneers from two weeks before and up to the day of the sale, price 20p, postage and package 10p extra (postal orders only).

Safety of Loads on Vehicles

Code of Practice

People are too often killed or injured in accidents caused by badly secured loads falling off lorries. Carrying a load safely to satisfy the broad terms of the law is the responsibility of everyone in road transport and this code gives full guidance as to how loads should be secured, and needless casualties avoided. It is hoped that everyone concerned in the road transport industry will learn from the code and help to make the incidence of a falling load a thing of the past.

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See the Bookseller section of Yellow Pages for your nearest stockist of Government publications.

HMSO BOOKS

Wembley Auction Sales 1975/76

3 August 1976

View Days:	Day preceding and morning of sale
Location:	Department of the Environment Property Services Agency Supplies Division Store India Pavilion Exhibition Grounds Wembley, Middx. Tel. 01-903 2508
Description of Goods:	Office and Miscellaneous Furniture Engineering, Electrical, Canteen, Domestic and Other Equipment
Auctioneers:	Messrs. Fuller, Horsey, Sons and Cassell 52 Bow Lane London EC4M 9ET Tel. 01-248 7954
Catalogue:	Direct from the auctioneer price 10p each

ENCIRCLE TI 138 ON PAGE 293 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Parliament

Monday, 12 July

Small firms

Dr. Edmund Marshall (Goole) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'What are the consequences for the cash limits set for expenditure by his department in 1976-77 of the decision to set up a new counselling service for small firms?'

Mr. Varley answered: 'This service will involve extra expenditure estimated at £0.1 million in 1976/77. As the decision to provide the service was made after the 1976/77 estimates and the related cash limits had been drawn up, they did not include any allowance for this expenditure and the limit on Block DI2 is adjusted accordingly. The increase is within the planned total of expenditure for 1976-77 as set out in Cmnd. 6393 and reflects changes in Public Expenditure Programmes given in Treasury evidence to the Select Committee on Expenditure (HC 461-i). Estimates provision is sought in the Summer Supplementary Estimates published on Friday, 9 July 1976.'

Ministers at the Department of Industry

Secretary of State for Industry: Eric Varley
Ministers of State: Alan Williams
Gerald Kaufman
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Lord Melchett
Leslie Huckfield

Ministers at the Department of Trade

Secretary of State for Trade: Edmund Dell
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State: Michael Meacher
Stanley Clinton Davis

Ministers at the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection: Shirley Williams
Minister of State: John Fraser
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State: Robert Maclennan

Advertising by London boroughs

Mr. John Spence (Thirsk and Malton) asked what representations have been received from London boroughs regarding the statutory restraints preventing them advertising and promoting new industry.

Mr. Williams answered: 'The Greater London Council raised with us last October the statutory restriction on the advertising of London's commercial and industrial advantages by the council and the London boroughs. The Government is considering the GLC's representations.'

Regional developments

Mr. Peter Morrison (City of Chester) asked: 'What was the number of manufacturing units employing 11 to 19, 20 to 99 and 100 to 199 people and the associated total number of people employed for each of these groups for the following regions: South Cheshire and High Peak, South Lancashire, Manchester, Merseyside, Furness, Fylde, Lancaster, Mid-Lancashire, and North-east Lancashire in the years 1974, 1975 and 1976?'

Mr. Williams told him that the latest available information relates to 1973 (see below). Information for 1974 would be available at the beginning of next year and would be published in Business Monitor PA 1003 (Business Statistics Office, HMSO).

Land Rovers to South Africa

Mr. Stan Thorne (Preston South) asked for the volume of exports of Land Rovers in £ sterling to South Africa in 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Mr. Meacher said: 'This information is not available from official statistics. I understand that British Leyland do not supply Land Rovers in built-up form from the UK direct to South Africa. They export certain components to their South African subsidiary, which assembles Land Rovers using other locally made components.'

Inflation accounting

Mr. Tim Renton (Mid-Sussex) asked when the Morpeth Committee on inflation accounting was expected to report.

Mr. Dell said: 'The Inflation Accounting Steering Group, on which my department is represented, is to report to the Accounting Standards Committee of the accountancy profession. I understand that the group hopes to send an exposure draft to the ASC by late September with a view to its publication at the end of November.'

Trade with USSR

'What amount of the British credit of £950 million for exports to the Soviet Union has been taken up?' asked Mr. Peter Blaker (Blackpool, South).

Mr. Dell said: 'The total value of contracts placed under the agreement to date is approximately £36 million and further substantial contracts are under discussion between UK exporters and Russian buyers.'

Trade with Comecon

Mr. Tim Rathbone (Lewes) asked for a comparison of the rates and conditions of export credit extended by the UK to Comecon countries with that offered by other members of the OECD.

Mr. Dell said: 'The terms and conditions on which support is made available for exports to the Comecon countries are broadly competitive with those available from our major competitors.'

UK share of world industrial production

Mr. John Moore (Croydon Central) asked for a table showing for each year since 1960 what percentage of world production of textiles was produced in the UK.

Mr. Williams said that information for all textiles was not available. The estimated UK share of total world production of the following textile products was:

MANUFACTURING UNITS BY EMPLOYMENT SIZE BY SUB-DIVISION

Employment size group		South Cheshire and High Peak	South Lancashire	Manchester	Merseyside	Furness	Fylde	Lancaster	Mid-Lancashire	North-east Lancashire
11- 19	(a)	138	108	992	369	13	88	20	72	217
	(b)	1,973	1,553	14,248	5,204	174	1,210	292	1,003	3,079
20- 99	(a)	290	265	1,853	619	25	125	38	125	430
	(b)	13,551	12,125	79,795	26,558	1,179	5,550	1,748	4,989	20,693
100-199	(a)	69	61	402	153	8	22	14	38	128
	(b)	9,497	8,750	56,007	21,724	1,042	3,103	1,892	5,221	18,221

(a) Number of Units.
(b) Employment.

Per cent

	Spun yarns* (in terms of weight)	Woven fabrics (in terms of area)	Knitted fabrics (in terms of weight)
1960	6	3	5
1961	6	4	5
1962	6	3	5
1963	6	3	6
1964	5	3	7
1965	5	3	7
1966	5	3	6
1967	4	2	6
1968	4	2	7
1969	4	3	8
1970	4	2	8
1971	4	2	8
1972	3	2	8
1973	3	2	8

Note.
* Excluding yarns of flax, ramie and hemp.
Source:
United Nations. The Growth of World Industry, Vol. II, 1969 and 1973 editions.
Estimated shares are based on virtually all producing countries except China, for which figures are included only for cotton yarns. They have been given to the nearest whole number because of the element of estimation in the United Nations figures.
Figures for later years are not yet available.

Mr. Moore asked for the same information in respect of chemicals.

'The information is not available,' said Mr. Williams. 'It is estimated that the UK share of the total turnover of chemicals in OECD countries declined from about 9½ per cent in 1960 to about 8 per cent in 1973. OECD countries account for about two-thirds of world industrial production. These figures should be used with caution as the data are not fully consistent over the period.'

Mr. Moore asked for the same information in respect of world production of engineering products and overall world industrial production.

Mr. Williams replied: 'International statistics of industrial production are not systematically collected in value form although quantity figures are available for some products. Only for 1963 is comprehensive information on output as a whole and in certain broad sectors available in value added form. Thus the UN publication *Growth in World Industry* dated 1969 shows the UK share of world industrial production in terms of value added as 5.8 per cent in 1963 and using this information together with production indices could imply shares of 9½ per cent in 1950 and 4 per cent in 1974. In the same way, the UK share in the production of metal products (Division 38 of the International Standard Industrial Classification) is shown as 6.6 per cent in 1963 and may have been 8 per cent in 1960 and 4 per cent in 1974. The estimates for 1960 and 1974 are very tentative indeed.'

Textile imports

Mr. Max Madden (Sowerby) inquired about progress with measures to assist the British textile industry, particularly the clothing sector, to combat unfair competition from Eastern Europe and low cost overseas manufacturers.

Mr. Meacher replied: 'Under the Gatt Multifibre Arrangement, 11 bilateral restraint agreements have now been negotiated between the EEC and low-cost supplying countries and further agreements are expected to follow shortly. In addition, most imports of textiles and clothing from Eastern Europe are restricted by quota and these restrictions were extended in March this year to cover mens' and boys' woollen suits.'

Unctad

Mr. Tom Arnold (Hazel Grove) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would take practical steps towards a British initiative in reforming the structure of any future Unctad conference.

Mr. Dell stated: 'We shall be considering, in consultation with our EEC partners and other industrialised countries, all aspects of our approach to forthcoming Unctad meetings, including questions related to their effective organisation and functioning. Discussions will also be held with the Unctad Secretariat and Commonwealth and other developing countries.'

Trade barriers

Mr. Michael Shersby (Hillingdon, Uxbridge) asked what representations have been received from other governments advocating the reduction or elimination of tariff barriers during the present multilateral trade negotiations, and Mr. Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would urge the EEC to press for the reduction of tariff barriers during the multilateral trade negotiations.

Mr. Dell replied: 'I have not received any direct representations from other governments about the removal of tariff barriers but they have made their views known on this point in the course of work on the MTN. The objective which we ourselves have been pressing of a significant reduction in existing tariff levels is widely shared by other governments both within and outside the EEC.'

EEC's anti-dumping powers

Mr. Roger Moate (Faversham) asked for a statement on the arrangements being made for the transfer of anti-dumping powers to the EEC.

'Discussions are in progress with the commission on the transfer of anti-dumping powers,' said Mr. Dell. 'The commission is certainly well aware of the importance of making adequate arrangements for the extra work they will have to handle.'

Aircraft maintenance

Mr. Sydney Bidwell (Ealing, Southall) asked about possible changes in regulations concerning maintenance of aircraft.

Mr. Clinton Davis said: 'Changes to the regulations concerning the maintenance of aircraft were included in the Air Navigation (Fifth Amendment) Order 1976 which was considered in Standing Committee on 16 June and came into operation on 1 July. The changes which were made on the recommendation of the Civil Aviation Authority who are responsible for aircraft maintenance standards, place responsibility for the issue of Certificates of Maintenance in respect of large aircraft on organisations approved by the authority rather than on individual licensed engineers.'

Regional airport policy

Mr. Anthony Steen (Liverpool, Wavertree) asked if the Secretary of State for Trade would arrange an early meeting with the chairman of British Airways in order to discuss the Consultative Document on Regional Airport Policy.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered: 'My department has informed British Airways of the publication of the consultation document on regional airports and invited them to participate in the consultations which will now take place.'

Air conditioning in hotels

Mr. John Hunt (Bromley, Ravensbourne) asked, whether, in the interests of the UK's tourist trade, grants would be made available for the installation of air conditioning in major hotels, such grants to be repayable over a period of five years.

Mr. Meacher answered: 'Major hotels had the opportunity to apply for a grant under the Hotel Development Incentives Scheme for air conditioning work done between 1 April 1968 and 31 March 1973 and such help cannot be continued indefinitely. Installation does, of course, qualify for tax relief.'

Food prices

Mr. Donald Stewart (Western Isles) asked: 'What has been the percentage increase in food prices since February 1974?'

Mr. Maclennan replied that between February 1974 and May 1976, food prices, as given in the Department of Employment's General Index of Retail Prices, increased as follows:

	Per cent increase
All food	55.7
of which:	
non-seasonal food	49.5
seasonal food	89.3

Tuesday, 13 July

Film industry

Mrs. Gwyneth Dunwoody (Crewe) asked the Secretary of State for Trade: 'What are the consequences for the cash limits set for expenditure by his department in 1976-77 of the decisions announced by the Prime Minister on 29 March to provide further support for the film industry?'

Mr. Dell replied: 'Provision for expenditure of £2.05 million is being sought in the Summer Supplementary Estimates published on 9 July. As the decision to offer this assistance to the film industry was made after the 1976/77 estimates and the related cash limits were drawn up, they did not include any allowance for this expenditure and the limit on DT Block 4 is adjusted accordingly. This increase is within the planned total of expenditure for 1976/77 as set out in Cmnd. 6393 and reflects changes in Public Expenditure Programmes given in Treasury Evidence to the Select Committee on Expenditure (HC 461-i).'

Anti-dumping measures against imported suits

Questions about anti-dumping measures relating to imported suits were asked by Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu (Huddersfield East).

Mr. Meacher said: 'My department has received one application about imported suits, submitted by the Clothing Manufacturers' Federation, and this is being examined as a matter of urgency.'

Short Skyvan

Mr. John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest) asked what special efforts have been made to obtain orders for Short's Skyvan light STOL transport aircraft.

'Although it is primarily the company's responsibility to negotiate orders, the Government will help wherever possible,' said Mr.

Huckfield. 'The full range of the Government's services to exporters is available.'

Mr. Biggs-Davison also asked what orders Shorts have now received for the aircraft.

'The latest figure available from the company is 115,' said Mr. Huckfield.

Wednesday, 14 July

Employment in telecommunications industry

'What steps are being taken to improve the employment situation in the telecommunications industry?' asked Mrs. Audrey Wise (Coventry South West).

'Employment in the telecommunications manufacturing industry is very much dependent upon the level of demand for equipment by the Post Office,' said Mr. Huckfield. 'I regret that there is no immediate prospect of any increase in the Post Office's ordering programme because the Post Office already has a substantial margin of spare capacity installed or on order. Increasing its exports is the best way the industry can improve the employment situation in the near future.'

West Yorkshire woollen textiles industry

Mr. Kenneth Lomas (Huddersfield West) asked what help has been given to the woollen textile industry in West Yorkshire during the last six months.

Mr. Williams replied: 'Grants under Category 1 are paid at the rate of 20 per cent of expenditure on equipment; grants under Category 2 at the rate of 20 per cent of expenditure on the re-equipment element, 20 per cent of expenditure on building adaptations and 30 per cent of expenditure on new buildings. The amount paid out under realisation is compensation to firms either closing down production units.'

British Shoe Corporation

Mr. John Garrett (Norwich South) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would enter into a planning agreement with the British Shoe Corporation.

'I would want to see the conclusions and recommendations of the Footwear Industry Study Steering Group before considering this possibility,' said Mr. Williams.

Companies Registration Office

Mr. Michael Latham (Melton) asked the reasons for the increase in non-industrial staff in the Department of Trade from 7,683 on 1 January 1976 to 7,916 on 1 April 1976.

'The increase is almost entirely attributable to the dispersal of the Companies Registration Office,' said Mr. Clinton Davis. 'The build-up of staff at Cardiff and the run-down in London will give rise to a temporary overlap of about 200 during the current financial year.'

Consumer Credit Act

Mr. Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked what representations have been received from local authorities and local authority associations regarding the cost to local authorities of enforcing the Consumer Credit Act.

Mr. Fraser said: 'This matter was among those discussed at a meeting that my Rt. Hon. Friend the Secretary of State had on 21 May with local authority association representatives, and I am proposing to continue the discussions with representatives of the local authorities.'

Burmah Oil

Mr. J. M. Craigen (Glasgow, Maryhill) asked if the Secretary of State for Energy had any further statement to make on the Government's offer to purchase the North Sea assets of the Burmah Oil Co.

Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Secretary of State for Energy, replied: 'Agreement has been reached with Burmah, the effect of which is that BNOC will purchase 65 per cent of Burmah's interest in the Thistle field and two adjacent areas through the medium of a subsidiary company and a 95 per cent interest in Burmah Oil Development Ltd. (BODL) the company which is the Operator of the Thistle field. BODL will continue its present operatorships, including that for the Thistle field with its existing staff.

'The consideration payable for the purchase will be about £87 million. An advance payment of £25 million is being made by BNOC today and the balance will be paid, subject to any necessary retentions, as the documentation is completed over the next few weeks.

'In announcing in December 1975 the Government's decision to negotiate with Burmah for the purchase of all or part of their North Sea assets, I made clear the Government's intention to negotiate a fair arm's length price. I have throughout the negotiations had the benefit of the advice of Lazard Brothers and through them of independent expert technical advice in this field. The BNOC have informed me that their judgement of the valuation of the assets would have resulted in a lower price. Valuations of this kind cannot be precise.

'I have concluded that the agreed price is a fair arm's length price taking into account all the advice I have received. Accordingly I am issuing specific direction to the Corporation under Section 4(1) of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Act 1975 in connection with the agreement.

'Burmah and BNOC have also agreed to set up a separate joint company (with a 15 per cent and 85 per cent interest, respectively) to acquire new licences on the UK Continental Shelf. Burmah have requested that a proportion of the oil to be derived from BNOC's interest in the Thistle field, acquired from Burmah, shall be available for purchase by the Burmah Group. It is agreed that any such arrangement shall be negotiated between Burmah and BNOC at an appropriate time.

'Subject to an agreement on terms, I have expressed my intention of providing a guarantee under Section 42 of the Petroleum and Submarine Pipelines Act 1975 at best commercial rates in connection with finance for Burmah's share of the Thistle field.'

Thursday, 15 July

Lonrho and Brentford Nylons

Mr. Max Madden (Sowerby) asked: 'What guarantees have been given by Lonrho Ltd., following the advance of a £5 million interest-free loan to assist in the acquisition of Brentford Nylons, in regard to their future intentions, particularly with respect to the maintenance of employment?'

'The only guarantee of employment is a viable business,' said Mr. Williams, 'but Lonrho have stated that they regard their commitment to Brentford Nylons as long term, and that the success of the enterprise would lead ultimately to additional jobs being created. The loan is not interest free. After an initial interest free period ending in December 1977, the loan bears interest at 10 per cent for three years, and 12 per cent for the remaining two years. I understand that the workers involved welcome the outcome.'

Mr. Madden asked what conditions were laid down by the Department of Industry before agreement was reached on the advance of the loan to Lonrho with particular regard to management supervision, monitoring arrangements and notice arrangements in the event of future disposal of assets: and what arrangements exist for repayment of the loan.

Mr. Williams said: 'The progress of the enterprise will be closely monitored by my department. Under the terms of the offer my Rt. Hon. Friend's consent is required for any reduction in capacity through disposal of assets. The loan is repayable over four years in equal instalments from 1 January 1979.'

Mr. Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked if the Secretary of State for Industry would make it a condition of financial assistance to the Lonrho organisation to take over Brentford Nylons that no funds should be used for expenses for the directors of this organisation.

'The funds will be wholly used towards the purchase of the assets of Brentford Nylons from the receiver,' said Mr. Williams.

Report on footwear

Mr. Michael Latham (Melton) asked the Secretary of State for Industry: 'Whether, in view of the leaks which had been published in newspapers and magazines of extracts from the Economists Advisory Group Report, he will now make a statement on whether or not he accepts the Report's conclusion that the position of the British Shoe Corporation should be referred to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission?' and: 'whether, in view of the fact that a four-page summary, including direct quotations, of the report commissioned by his department from the Economists Advisory Group and submitted to the Footwear Study Steering Group has now been published in Shoe and Leather News *for 8 July, he will now arrange for the publication of the entire report forthwith?'*

Mr. Williams replied: 'It is for the Footwear Industry Study Steering Group to consider the various conclusions drawn in the EAG's report and to put forward recommendations on the basis of their discussions. Premature disclosure of a part of the report commissioned from the consultants is to be regretted but I would not want to comment on the contents of the report before seeing the conclusions and recommendations of the Footwear Steering Group. Similarly it is for the Steering Group to make any decision regarding the publication of this report, as well as other reports submitted to it.'

Cheese subsidy

Mr. Latham asked if the average weekly saving for a typical family of two adults and two children arising from the cheese subsidy remains about 9p per week; or, if not, what is the current figure.

Mr. Maclennan answered: 'On the basis of the National Food Survey results for the first quarter of 1976, the estimated average saving from the cheese subsidy for a family of two adults and two children is 7½p per week.'

Mr. Latham asked for the current annual cost of the cheese subsidy.

Mr. Maclennan gave the estimated annual cost, based upon the current rate of subsidy, as follows:

£ million

Type	Cost subsidy rate £157 per ton
Cheddar and Cheshire	39.4
Caerphilly, Derby, Double Gloucester, Dunlop, Lancashire, Wensleydale, White Stilton, Leicester	6.8
Danbo, Edam, Elbo, Esrom, Fynbo, Gouda, Havarti, Maribo, Molbo, St. Paulin, Samsoe, Svenbo, Tybo	3.8
Processed cheese, cheese spreads and powdered cheese	0.9

Friday, 16 July

Retail and wholesale price indices

Mr. Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked what was the rise in the index of retail prices and of wholesale prices between 31 March 1975 and 31 March 1976.

Mr. Maclennan gave the information as follows:

	% increase
Retail Price Index – all items 18 March 1975 to 16 March 1976	21.2
Wholesale Price Index – products of all manufacturing industry, March 1975 to March 1976	16.4

'Information relating specifically to 31 March is not available,' he said. 'The Retail Price Index reflects prices on one day in the month whilst the Wholesale Price Index reflects average prices for the month.'

Bacon prices

Mr. David Mudd (Falmouth and Camborne) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection is satisfied in the interests of the consumer that middle-men and retailers in the bacon and allied fields are passing on price decreases from the manufacturers; and what percentage drop in the retail price of pork and bacon products are expected.

'The Price Code controls the overall margins of distributors in order to ensure that price reductions are passed through to consumers,' said Mr. Maclennan. 'Retail prices of bacon, which are monitored by the Price Commission, are falling. It is, however, not possible to estimate accurately the percentage drop that can be expected for the large range of cuts and products involved.'

Compensation for airline overbooking

Mr. Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked for the names of airlines proposing to offer a compensation scheme for passengers subject to overbooking together with details of the basis of such compensation.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered that the following airlines had now signed the agreement to participate:

United Kingdom airlines	Foreign airlines
Air Anglia	Aer Lingus
Aurigny Air Services	Air Canada
British Air Ferries	Air France
British Airways	Air India
British Caledonian Airways	Air Malta
British Island Airways	Alitalia
British Midland Airways	Austrian Airlines
Brymon Aviation	East African Airways
Dan Air Services	El Al
Intra Airways	Ethiopian Airways
	Lufthansa
	Malaysian Airline System
	Royal Air Maroc
	Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS)
	South African Airways
	Transportes Aeros Portugueses (TAP)
	Thai Airways International
	Varig
	Zambia Airways

British Caledonian

Mr. Robert McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) inquired about the progress of discussions with the US authorities regarding the scheduled services to Atlanta and Houston by British Caledonian as foreshadowed in the civil aviation review.

Mr. Clinton Davis answered that the provision of suitable routes and traffic rights for British Caledonian to start a scheduled service to Atlanta and Houston would form part of our objectives in the renegotiation of the Bermuda Agreement between the UK and the USA.

Shop rents

Mrs. Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked if the Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection would monitor the effect of rising rents of retail premises on the prices of goods in ths shops.

'I understand that average shop rents have been rising more slowly in recent years than the Retail Price Index,' said Mr. Maclennan. 'The overall level of shop rents, as well as contributing to retailer's costs, is itself largely a reflection of the level of prices and profits in retailing.'

Imports of knitwear

Mr. Jim Marshall (Leicester South) asked for information on the quantity of imports (by volume) in the first five months of 1976, and comparable figures for the first five months of 1975, for knitwear tariff headings 60.04 and 60.05 in a comparable form to the quota figures in the MFA and allied agreements for imports from Hong Kong, Taiwan and South Korea.

Mr. Meacher gave the information as follows:

Country	Tariff heading	Description of goods	Unit of quantity	Jan.-May 1975	Jan.-May 1976
Hong Kong	ex 60.04	Knitted shirts	Thousand	6,031	5,412
		Knitted under garments other than shirts	Tonnes	367	485
	ex 60.05	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans and the like	Thousand	8,898	8,440
		Other knitted outer garments	Tonnes	1,100	1,228
South Korea	ex 60.04	Knitted shirts	Thousand	927	500
	ex 60.05	Jerseys, pullovers and the like	Thousand	4,665	4,259
		Other knitted outer garments	Tonnes	134	247
Taiwan	ex 60.04	Knitted shirts	Thousand	1,967	727
		Knitted under garments other than shirts, tights and panti-hose	Tonnes	18	25
	ex 60.05	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans and the like	Thousand	7,015	2,385
		Other knitted outer garments	Tonnes	253	63

Note:
The statistical headings given above correspond as closely as possible to the quota headings; but in some instances are not exactly identical.

Lonrho and Brentford Nylons

Mr. Arthur Lewis asked for a statement on the decision to make a grant to the Lonrho organisation to save the Brentford Nylons firm; and to what extent other organisations were considered.

Mr. Williams replied: 'A number of inquiries were made of the department but Lonrho was the only company to come forward with firm proposals. In recommending that assistance should be made available by way of a loan the IDAB took account of all factors. The workers and their representatives were fully consulted about the Lonrho proposals, and have stated their support for them. In the absence of any meaningful alternative proposal I regarded it as of major importance to save the jobs of the 1,800 workers in the Special Development Areas.'

First and second class mail

Mr. Richard Luce (Shoreham) asked what proportion of first and second class mail, respectively, was posted in 1973, 1974, 1975 and to date.

'I understand from the Post Office that over the past four financial years the proportions of mail respectively sent first and second class were as follows,' said Mr. Huckfield.

Year ended 31 March	First class %	Second class %
1973	43.7	56.3
1974	44.0	56.0
1975	42.5	57.5
1976	32.7	67.3 (provisional)

Sub-post offices

Mr. Luce asked for the number of sub-post offices closed down per annum since 1973.

Mr. Huckfield gave figures published annually in the Post Office Report and Accounts, showing a net decline in the number of sub-post offices under its control, as follows:

1973/74	234*
1974/75	216
1975/76	256 (provisional)

* This figure includes 38 sub-post offices transferred to the Isle of Man Administration.

Anti-apartheid policy

Mr. John Biggs-Davison (Epping Forest) asked for the value of export orders lost owing to the Government's anti-apartheid policy.

'Reliable estimates are not available but clearly the price of adherence to our principles in the arms field has been considerable,' said Mr. Meacher. 'There can be no question, however, of any compromise with apartheid.'

Publications

Development of the oil and gas resources of the United Kingdom 1976. Department of Energy. (47 pages. HMSO. 1976. £1.80. ISBN 0 11 410276 7.) This annual publication is a review of United Kingdom oil and gas production and prospects. Compiled as a report to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Energy, the publication opens with an introductory survey of the year's events and achievements. Part one outlines production for the year and also gives an inventory of continental shelf reserves. Progress and prospects, the title of part two, deals with exploration activity in general and, among many other matters, offshore training, employment, protection and pollution in particular. A field by field progress report, including landward operations, is provided in part three. Fourteen appendices give detailed statistical data on all aspects of the oil and gas resources of the UK, including recent figures on drilling activity, commercial gas fields, licensing rounds, and oil production platforms. Graphic presentation is provided by two fold-out maps: the first is a geological map locating the sedimentary basins of the UK continental shelf and the second illustrates the location of oil and gas fields together with pipelines, both existing and under construction. This report provides both the specialist and the general reader with a wealth of information on the most important aspect of the energy situation in this country.

The European Multinationals: a renewed challenge to American and British big business, by Lawrence G. Franko (276 pages. Harper and Row, 1976. £7.50. ISBN 06 318049 9.) Mutlinational enterprises have given rise to a considerable body of literature in recent years, although it has mainly been devoted to those of the United States and, to a lesser extent, the United Kingdom. This particular volume should help to redress the balance by concentrating, as it does, on those companies based in Western Europe; namely Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland. Except by way of occasional contrast and comparison, British firms are not included. Specifically, the author examines the development of the international operations of Continental Europe's 85 largest industrial firms, with special emphasis on the manufacturing and mining sectors. A general contemporary and historical survey begins the narrative in chapter one while the detailed study of the origins of European multinationals comprises chapter two. Chapter three is devoted to further stages in the evolution of the firms concerned and examines the search for raw materials, adaptation to colonial areas, nationalism and interdependence. The next chapter traces the patterns in the spread of multinational manufacturing concerns. The relationship, both past and present, between the European enterprises and the less developed areas of the world is the central topic of chapter five. The recent growth within Europe itself of European multinationals has, to some extent, been obscured by the activities of US multinationals: chapter six highlights this intra-European development and explores foreign manufacturing in Europe since the foundation of EFTA and the EEC. Chapter seven adds another dimension to the historical analysis by studying the growth of European based activity in the United State. The organisation of multinational manufacturing is dealt with in chapter eight. The political framework within which the European multinationals operate, together with the ensuing problems and complexities are the central themes of the book's final chapter. The two appendices to the main text deal with the basis of a questionnaire used in the study and a product diversity formula respectively. An extensive list of references is given together with a full index. Considerable data, much of it unique to this volume, enhances the value of this work.

Cargo Liner Services, No. 21/April 1976. British Transport Docks Board. (68 pages. Available free from British Transport Docks Board, Melbury House, Melbury Terrace, London NW1 6JY. 1976.) This publication, which is up-dated each spring and autumn, provides a comprehensive guide to the cargo liner services operating from the British Transport Docks Board's ports to a worldwide range of destinations. It is primarily intended for exporters, although many of the shipping companies listed also offer inward services to the ports cited. The first half of the booklet is the destination section which lists alphabetically all the countries served by the BTDB's ports. The full names of shipping lines, agents and sailing frequencies are all included together with type of service. Part two, the parts section, lists the Docks Board's ports in the main geographical groups – Humber, Southampton, and South Wales – followed by the Board's small ports. Under each port heading are the details of port management, a map, notes on the particular port, and a list of agent's addresses, telephone and telex numbers. Individual port brochures are available free either from the BTDB London headquarters or from the Dock Managers at the port concerned.

Service Agreements, by Trevor Aldridge. (118 pages. Oyez Publishing Ltd. 3rd edition. 1976. £3.75. ISBN 0 85120 280 2). This new edition of Oyez practice notes on service agreements incorporates the considerable changes in employment law introduced by the Employment Protection Act 1975. Detailed advice is given on the drafting, interpretation and enforcement of service agreements in the light of that Act. Part one of this publication contains guidance on written contracts, particulars of terms of employment, parties, implied and void terms, and fringe benefits. Advice is provided, in part two, on drafting service agreements and this is followed by examples of particular clauses together with some observations on implications. Alternative clauses are suggested including recommendations as to their precise wording. Part three covers the termination of service agreements, together with sections on modes of termination, remedies on breach of contract, unfair dismissal and redundancy. The law is stated as at 29 February 1976 – with the proviso that the Employment Protection Act is treated as fully in force. The text is clearly set out and access to it is facilitated by the extensive index. Service Agreements is number 52 in the *Oyez Practice Notes Series*, which is designed to provide practical guidance on a wide variety of subjects concerned with the law.

Trade Marks Journal. List of Applications for the Registration of Trade Marks under the Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875. Centenary Souvenir 1876-1976. Department of Trade: Patent Office. (24 pages. Available from Trade Marks Registry, Enquiry Office, Room 26, Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London WC2A 1AY 1976. £0.20; £0.31 by post.) This is a facsimile reprint of the first issue of the *Trade Marks Journal*, which has appeared regularly since the 3 May 1876. Over the past 100 years all marks accepted by the Registry, except certain cotton marks have been illustrated in the journal and those appearing in this first-issue reproduction provide both an illuminating comment on late Victorian social history and an interesting contrast with present day practice. Particularly striking in the 120 or so marks listed is their almost complete lack of sophistication. What emerges most strongly is the frequent use of laudatory advertising content together with the occasional appeal to snobbery and the obvious pride in the inventiveness of Victorian enterprise. Many device marks are featured, reflecting a world-wide export trade to countries many of whose peoples read little and spoke English less. It is hoped that this centennial publication will go some way in showing that the *Trade Marks Journal* can elicit interest even from those not directly concerned with the technicalities of trade mark registration.

UK Industry Abroad, by Tom Houston and John H. Dunning. (400 pages. The Financial Times Ltd., 10 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3HL. £60.00. ISBN 0 900671 56 4.) This report, prepared on behalf of the Economists Advisory Group, is a detailed investigation and appraisal of British industry abroad. The central themes of the study concern the long term development of overseas production, the present disposition of resources, the competitive performance of group enterprises and the effects of direct investment upon companies. The report comprises four main parts, the first of which is headed British industry overseas to 1973. It begins by summarising the UK position in relation to that of rival industrial nations and goes on to survey the historical development of overseas business organisation. This is followed by an examination of the causes and effects of UK direct investment abroad. Part one concludes with an analysis of industrial

trends and changes in the geographical distribution of resources. Part two, the companies, describes the utilisation of resources by group enterprises. In particular, the scale of the various groups' businesses is investigated by means of both the growth rate and the methods employed to achieve growth. The diversity of operations is also scrutinised in this part, together with the means employed whereby companies service foreign markets. Part three comprises an extensive study of the crucial topic of performance, covering profitability and other returns, competition and the employment of resources. The future outlook is dealt with in part four, including sections on investment intentions, costs and benefits, and the formulation of policy towards UK industry abroad. The analysis contained in the body of the report draws on many and varied sources of information, the origins of which are worth noting. The data presented in part one has been compiled from governmental, intergovernmental and academic sources, while that contained in parts two and three, is based on company sources. This latter information derives from a sample of 168 UK enterprises, results from interviews, the past seven years' reports and accounts, and a questionnaire. Part four draws on data contained in a survey of the largest UK investors, conducted by the Economists Advisory Group early in 1974. The main findings of the report were arrived at by the computation of the variable factors considered in parts one and three. Three annexes provide essential additional information to the main text. The first consists of nine studies designed to assess the different forms of group and overseas business organisation. Annex two reproduces a questionnaire on competitive pressure on group resources while an extensive bibliography of the principal sources quoted is given in annex three. This last item is supplementary to the detailed notes which conclude each of the chapters of the report. Overall, this business research study is a pioneering work on an increasingly important subject which brings together a great deal of information not easily available elsewhere, much of it original and unique to this volume.

Planning Industrial Location, by Peter Townroe. (216 pages. Leonard Hill Books. 1976. £7.75. ISBN 249 44147 0.) This publication is primarily designed as a handbook for business executives involved in the location or relocation of industrial plants and commercial concerns. It should also prove useful to those, both in local and central government, engaged in urban and regional planning. The organisation of the text follows the sequence of a normal move. Chapter one reviews the case for viewing the choice of location as a process which requires specialised managerial effort and also sets the location decision into its context as one of a set of interrelated strategic programmes. The use of consultants and the need for prior training are also discussed in this first chapter. The detailed considerations which underly the need to move are examined in chapter two. The next chapter analyses the search process and the use of evaluation procedures. The choice of the new site is dealt with in the following two chapters. In particular, chapter four considers the various factors which may be of importance and divides them into three main groups; those relevant to a regional level; those which are important at the local level, and, finally, those factors concerned with individual sites and buildings. The rationale and historical development of British regional policy is outlined in an appendix to this chapter. The complex topics of evaluation and alternative approaches are given detailed treatment in chapter five. Examples of moves founded upon real case histories in chapter six, the examples portraying both different types of move and varying degrees of success. The choice of the new location having been covered, chapters seven and eight consider the planning of the movement process and the build-up of production in the new plant; stress being laid on prior thought and planning while retaining essential flexibility in the face of unanticipated problems. Results from a number of research studies have also been incorporated into these deliberations. Chapter nine tackles the particular problems of offices and commercial concerns, stressing both the similarities and differences in comparison with the factors involved for manufacturing enterprises. The final chapter discusses moves to other countries. It also summarises the earlier chapters and outlines the full consequences of an industrial or commercial move. Appendix A identifies the locational incentives offered in the United Kingdom for investment in manufacturing and service industries while appendix B itemises regional development incentives offered to manufacturing industry in EEC member states other than the UK. Useful addresses are listed in appendix C. A guide and checklist to the choice of an industrial location is provided as an aide-memoir to management in appendix D. The inclusion of maps, diagrams, and tabulated data together with full documentation and an index make this a practical source book for those requiring up-to-date guidance on a complex topic.

The Finance of International Trade, by Alasdair Watson. (222 pages. The Institute of Bankers, 10 Lombard Street, London EC3. 1976. £4.50. ISBN 0 85297 040 4.) Although primarily intended for students, this volume should prove useful to all those who seek to acquire the background information necessary for an understanding of the finance of foreign trade, foreign exchange and other support services provided by London's financial institutions. In particular, exporters and other businessmen will find the copious amount of information coupled with numerous specimen documents invaluable in their handling of some highly complex problems. The opening chapter deals with contracts of sale and documents of foreign trade, including bills of exchange. Some 40 documents are reproduced in this section, preceded by extensive notes on their origins, use and execution. Chapter two is devoted to clean payments and settlement and covers virtually all aspects of this diverse field including advance payments, vostro and nostro accounts, mail and cable payment orders, and foreign notes and coin. All the procedures involved in collections are described in chapter three, which also includes useful tabulations on the advantages and disadvantages of collections to both the importer and exporter. Relevant documents are also reproduced in this chapter. Documentary credits are dealt with in chapter four, which again includes specimen documents. Broader aspects of international trade finance are analysed in chapter five which gives an up to date treatment of international business in the City of London. Financial markets, financial institutions and multinational corporations and banks are all surveyed in detail in this chapter. Credit insurance and preferential export finance are the central concerns of chapter six, including an evaluation of the benefits and problems of granting credit. Starting with a glossary of terms, the final chapter examines the field of foreign exchange and this, together with the earlier discourse on the City, provides the background necessary for the complete understanding of the wider issues involved in trade finance. In conclusion, it should be pointed out that there are certain areas of international business which are subject to frequent change, usually as a result of fluctuations in the current economic climate. Exchange control, the state of the foreign exchange market, credit insurance and allied finance are all areas which are particularly vulnerable in this respect. Consequently, the author has not dwelt on the detailed technical aspects of subjects such as exchange control, but rather has endeavoured to state the more general principles involved.

The Regulation of Take-overs and Mergers, by P. L. Davies. (109 pages. Sweet and Maxwell. 1976. £1.25. ISBN 421 20310 2.) This work, the latest in *Sweet and Maxwell's Modern Law Series*, has its origins in part of the company law course taught at Warwick University in the years 1970 to 1973. Beginning with tables of cases and statutes the study proceeds, by way of a short introduction, to an examination of the regulation of mergers and government industrial policy. This involves a brief discussion of the principles underlying the legislation which is now contained mainly in part five of the Fair Trading Act 1973, replacing the Monopolies and Mergers Act 1965. This first chapter, as is the case with subsequent chapters, is accompanied by extensive notes and references. Chapter two examines mechanisms for transferring control, with particular emphasis being placed on the control implications of take-over bids. The framework of shareholder protection is analysed in chapter three while chapter four provides a discussion on disclosure of information and procedural safeguards. Following on from this, chapter five tackles the principle of shareholder decision making, commenting on both the City code as well as the relevant legislation. Although chapters one to five have been mainly concerned with procedural issues, chapter six enlarges the scope of the book by exploring the topics of adequacy, equality and the opportunity to sell, again by reference to the City code. Chapter seven outlines the issues involved in the thorny problems of self-dealing: an equally vexed question arises from considering the position of the employees and this is investigated in the volume's concluding chapter. The text is rendered highly accessible by the inclusion of an extensive index which complements the statute and cases tables.

European Community News

Direct elections: agreement on main principles

Agreement on the total number of seats in a directly elected European assembly and their distribution between the member states was reached by the EEC heads of government at their meeting in Brussels on 12 and 13 July. In a statement to the House of Commons on 14 July Prime Minister James Callaghan, who had attended the European council with Anthony Crosland, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, desscribed the meeting as constructive. Progress was made, he said, on a number of issues of importance to the UK and the community.

On direct elections, Mr. Callaghan explained that the solution to which he had formally assented gave the UK 81 seats in an assembly of 410 (see below). He explained that no solution was ideal, but that this outcome provided a reasonable balance between the need to have sufficient numbers to retain a manageable constituency relationship and the need not to inflate the assembly to excessive proportions. The overall size, he said, was within the range proposed by the select committee and the distribution of seats among countries took due account of the principles they put forward.

He also explained that the Government would, for the time being, keep open the possibility that the UK might continue to nominate representatives in 1978, should it prove impossible to hold elections in this country by that time. The Danish Prime Minister had similarly reiterated his government's position on holding elections in Denmark. The European council had entrusted to foreign ministers the task of settling a number of outstanding issues as far as direct elections were concerned before the end of July.

A constructive meeting : James Callaghan and Anthony Crosland at the EEC summit in Brussels on 12 July. (AP Wirephoto)

Discussion on fisheries

At Mr. Callaghan's proposal, there had also been a discussion of the fisheries problem. He had drawn the attention of the heads of government to the trend towards increasing fishing limits to 200 miles and the need for the community urgently to tackle the problem of protecting the legitimate interests of community fishermen in view of the prospect that an increased number of outside fishermen might wish to fish in the potential waters of member states.

It was agreed that the foreign affairs council should consider the problem urgently at its next meeting on 19-20 July with a view to making a declaration of intent on the extension of community fishing limits to 200 miles. Mr. Callaghan said that he and Mr. Crosland had emphasised to their colleagues the great importance which the Government attached to the revision of the common fisheries policy to meet adequately and permanently the needs of UK fishermen.

Declaration on terrorism

Mr. Callaghan described the discussion on the problem of international terrorism as 'valuable' and said that the council had issued a declaration condemning international terrorism in the strongest terms and stating the intention of all community governments to take resolute steps against hijacking, the taking of hostages and other acts of terrorism. The member states agreed to prosecute or extradite to other member states those who engaged in the taking of hostages. Further discussion of this question would be pursued by the appropriate ministers from each country.

Nomination of Roy Jenkins

The heads of government, Mr. Callaghan continued, had welcomed the Government's intention to nominate Roy Jenkins Secretary of State at the Home Department to be a member of the European commission from 1 January next year (see the 16 July issue of *Trade and Industry*, page 158). They had made clear their intention in due course to support his appointment as president of the commission under the procedure laid down by the Treaty of Rome.

Economic situation

He added that there had been an exchange of views on various aspects of the international economic situation. Several heads of government had expressed the view that budget deficits were too high and that there was a danger of growing inflation. Mr. Callaghan had argued that in certain states the high level of unemployment must be taken into account in formulating economic policy, especially in regard to young people. He added that there had been a general acceptance of this approach.

Tindemans report

The president of the council had reported on the work of foreign ministers on the Tindemans report and the council had agreed that this work should continue and that a further report should be made to the next meeting of the European council later in the year.

European assembly: no. and distribution of seats

United Kingdom	81
France	81
West Germany	81
Italy	81
Netherlands	25
Belgium	24
Denmark	16
Ireland	15
Luxembourg	6
Total	410

Regional development fund: UK allocated further £9.7m

Contributions of £9.7 million towards the cost of 85 projects in the UK are to be made from the EEC regional development fund. The announcement, made by European commission on 20 July, brings the total allocated to the UK during 1976 to £30.3 million.

This is the third allocation from the fund towards the UK's 1976 share of £57.8 million. The £9.7 million will be allocated among 14 industrial and 71 infrastructure projects as follows:

	Industrial projects	Infrastructure projects	(£'000) Total
Northern region	804	681	1,485
North west region	700	460	1,160
Yorkshire and Humberside	—	88	88
Total: England	1,504	1,229	2,733
Northern Ireland	355	1,115	1,470
Scotland	1,105	1,514	2,619
Wales	1,469	1,446	2,915
UK total	4,433	5,304	9,737

A total of £66.2 million has now been allocated in the UK since the inception of the fund as follows:

	£'000 Fund contributions
England	
Northern	14,425
North west	7,177
Yorks and Humberside	2,292
East Midlands	297
West Midlands	11
South west	946
Total: England	25,148
Northern Ireland	12,719
Scotland	16,007
Wales	12,368
Total: UK	66,242

The commission's new allocation includes contributions totalling £1.5 million towards the cost of national aids to five industrial and service industry projects in England (see above right). The money will not be passed on to the individual businesses concerned but will be retained by the Government and used to go ahead with a greater total of regional investment than would otherwise have been possible.

The commission has also allocated £42 million from the regional development fund towards the cost of 449 projects in other member states.

'T & I' index inquiries

Readers wanting to know when articles and items of information were published in *Trade and Industry* should consult the published indexes which are issued free to subscribers. For material published in recent months, inquiries of this kind can be made to the Department of Industry Library's indexing section, tel. 01-215 5842.

Industrial and service industry projects

Northern region
Four projects, fund contribution £804,449.39

Location	Company	Activity
Billingham, Cleveland	Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd.	Chemicals
Peterlee, Co. Durham	Rothe Erde (GB) Ltd.	Slewing Ring Manufacture
Ullswater, Cumbria	Ullswater Hotel	Tourism
Whitehaven, Cumbria	Albright and Wilson Ltd.	Chemicals

North west region
One project, fund contribution £700,000

Location	Company	Activity
Bolton, Lancs.	Electric Power Storage Ltd.	Battery manufacture

Industrial and infrastructure projects

Northern England

Location	Project
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS (global application)	
Barrow-in-Furness	Road improvement to industrial estate
Blyth	Provision of a bulk loading plant
Carlisle, Harker	Provision of transformers, switching equipment and cables to increase industrial electrical supplies
Easington, Thornley Station Industrial Estate	Provision of access road, sewers, water mains and electricity supply
Gateshead, Green Lane Industrial Estate	Site preparation and provision of basic services
Gateshead, Whinfield Phase 2	Site preparation and provision of basic services
Grangetown, Langbaurgh, Balckow Road Industrial Estate	Provision of access roads and basic services
North East Ironmasters, Middlesbrough	Reclamation of derelict land
Penrith, Gilwilly Industrial Estate	Installation of sewers and provision of site access roads
Sedgefield, Chilton Industrial Estate, Spennymoor	Provision of foul and surface water sewers
Sedgefield, Spennymoor	Provision of transformers, switching equipment and cables to increase industrial electrical supplies
Stockton-on-Tees, Norton	Provision of transformers, switching equipment and cables to increase industrial electrical supplies
Sunderland, Washington New Town to Hylton Interchange	Construction of dual carriageway to link industrial estate
Port of Sunderland	Improvement of road system within dock area
Sunderland, Leechmere East	Provision of roads, footpaths and lighting
Sunderland, Leechmere West	Levelling of land and the provision of roads and drainage facilities
Sunderland, North Hylton Road	Levelling of land and the provision of access roads and drainage facilities
Port of Workington	Levelling and filling of land adjoining dock
Workington, Lillyhall Industrial Estate	Preparation of land for industrial development
Workington, Clay Flatts Industrial Estate	Installation of sewers and provision of site access roads

Total aid in respect of 20 infrastructure projects (global application) – £608,698

North west England

Location	Project
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS (global application)	
Chester, Halton (Fiddlers Ferry)	Increase of electricity supply
Chester, Huntington	Water treatment works
Knowsley, Kirkby Industrial Estate	Improvement of access roads
Liverpool, Knowsley Industrial Estate	Construction of on-site roads
Sefton, Brasenose Industrial Estate	Industrial estate services
St. Helens, Phase II	Improvement to link road serving industrial estates
St. Helens	Increase of electricity supply to industry

Total aid in respect of seven infrastructure projects (global application) – £459,960

Yorkshire and Humberside

INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (global application)	
Whitby	Dredging of harbour bed and land reclamation for additional deep water berths

Total aid – £88,500

Scotland

Location	Project
Total aid (all projects) – £2,618,658	
INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS	
Glasgow (John Walker and Sons Ltd.)	Whisky blending, bottling and casing – £1,105,000
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS	
Castlehill and Glendevon (Fife regional council)	Reservoir and water treatment works – £300,000
Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:	
Airdrie	Servicing of industrial site and construction of advance factories
Bishopbriggs	Access road
Burghmuir, Stirling	Redevelopment of disused factory

Feoga's 1977 grants for individual capital projects

Applications may now be made for grants under the 1977 programme of assistance for individual capital projects from the European economic community's agricultural fund (Feoga).

These grants are payable towards the cost of projects which will improve agricultural structure, including production, the conditions of production, marketing and the development of marketing outlets. Projects in fisheries and allied industries are also eligible.

The government of the member state concerned must approve each project and be prepared to contribute to its financing, but the decision whether or not to give Feoga grant, or to what extent, rests with the EEC commission.

Projects are judged on their merits, and if, in the commission's view, a project does not command a sufficiently high priority to secure a share of the limited funds available, it will not receive Feoga assistance, even though it otherwise satisfies the conditions of the scheme. It is possible, with the member state's approval, for such cases to be carried forward for one year to the following year's programme; the number of 1977 applications may therefore be increased by those carried forward from 1976.

Since the commission may also wish to vary the emphasis on particular aspects of the common agricultural policy, a project does not automatically qualify because a similar project has been previously approved. Prospective applicants are therefore asked to bear in mind that there can be no assurance that every application will be successful.

Grant-aid under the scheme is available only for physical investment – in buildings and equipment, for example – and consideration will normally only be given to projects costing £75,000 or more.

Investment that is eligible for Feoga assistance under any other community-wide measure will not be eligible for this individual project aid. And so improvements to farms or horticultural holdings, such as buildings, field drainage or water supply, will not be eligible because investment of this kind is the subject of the community's farm modernisation directive (72/159/EEC) which was implemented in the UK on 1 January 1974.

The beneficiary must provide at least 20 per cent of the cost of a 'production' project, which, broadly, covers operations on the farm, and at least 38 per cent of the cost of a 'marketing' project, which, broadly, means operations beyond the farm gate, including processing.

The maximum Feoga contribution is normally 25 per cent of eligible costs. Because of limitations on available funds, grant may in some cases be paid at a lesser rate.

Applications must be made by, or on behalf of, the beneficiaries and not by member states. But member states are responsible for approving projects and forwarding applications to the European commission.

The member state's contribution may take the form of assistance under existing agricultural or more general legislation. In the latter category, are grants introduced from time to time by the Department of Industry, including, for example, the assistance given by that department for development and intermediate areas. In the case of buildings, work must not start before the commission's acknowledgment of the application has been received. Applications for grant on fishing vessels may, however, be made after work has started, provided that delivery is not taken before the commission's acknowledgment has been received. The closing date for receipt of applications for the 1977 programme in the appropriate agricultural departments will be 22 November this year.

Decisions on the 1977 programme are not expected to be taken by the commission before the spring of 1977.

Anyone wishing to apply, or seeking further information, should get in touch with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, General Agricultural Policy Division II, 49/53 Parliament Street, London SW1A 2NH, tel. 01-233 4380 or 01-233 4398 or, in Wales, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, Welsh Department, Plas Crug, Aberystwyth, Dyfed, SY23 1NG, tel. 0970 3162, ext. 235). Applicants in Scotland and Northern Ireland should approach the appropriate agricultural department in Edinburgh or Belfast.

Regional fund: industrial and infrastructure projects in Scotland *cont.*

Cambuslang	Access road
Cowie	Road
Dumbarton	Roads and drainage for industrial site
Edinburgh	Access road and site services
Edinburgh	Railway underpass, access road, internal roads and drainage
Edingham, Dumfries and Galloway	Provision of serviced sites
Eyemouth	Access road, water and drain services and power supplies
Eyemouth	New bridge and road improvements
Grangemouth	Provision of additional pumping capacity for industry
Grangemouth	Improvement of sewage treatment works
Hawick	Removal of dangerous bends and improve access road to industrial site
John o'Groats	Improvement of pier and harbour facilities
Kelso	Access road, water and drainage services
Springburn	Access road to new industrial estate and construct advance factory area
Tweedbank	Water service to industrial estate
Walkerburn	Reconstruction of sewerage treatment work

Total aid in respect of 19 infrastructure projects (global application) – £1,213,658

Total (all infrastructure projects) – £1,513,658

Wales

Location	Project
Total aid (all projects) – £2,914,852.50	
INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS	
Wrexham (The Kellogg Co. of Great Britain)	Manufacture cereal products – £1,052,000
Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:	
Cross Keys (Risca, Color Steels Ltd.)	Slitting/shearing colour coated steel
Briton Ferry (Starwrought Products Ltd.)	Aluminium extrusions
Milford Haven (Barnlake Engineering Ltd.)	Pontoon barges
Milford Haven (Consolated Beryllium Ltd.)	Technical ceramics
Merthyr Tydfil (OP Chocolate Ltd.)	Wafer Biscuit materials
Tafarnaubach (Grundy Auto Products Ltd.)	Stainless steel exhaust systems
Total aid in respect of six industry projects – £416,650	
Total (all industry projects) – £1,468,650	
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS	
Ebbw Vale (Blaenau Gwent Borough Council)	Rassau industrial site and services – £675,000
Aid is given under a global application to the following projects:	
Abergele, Kimmel Bay Industrial Estate	Industrial estate services
Bagillt, Manor Farm Industrial Estate	Industrial estate services
Colwyn Bay, Mochdre Industrial Site	Industrial estate services
Ebbw Vale	Access road improvement to industrial site
Glyndwr, Chirk	Industrial estate services
Gwynedd, Llangefni, Gaerwen Industrial Estate – phase II	Industrial estate services, access roads
Gwynedd, Llangollen Bala Estate	Industrial estate services, access roads
Llanelli, Machynys Industrial Site	Industrial estate services
Llanelli, Lower Trostre Road Industrial Estate	Industrial estate services
Newport, Stephenson Street Industrial Estate	Industrial estate services – phase II
Newtown, Mochdre Industrial Estate	Industrial estate services – phase III
Pontypool	Access road for industrial sites
Rhymney Valley, Pontlottyn Industrial Site	Industrial estate esrvices
Risca	Access road for industrial sites
Swansea	Industrial estate, access roads
Wattstown, Aberllechau Road Industrial Site	Industrial estate, access roads
Total aid in respect of 16 infrastructure projects – £771,202.50	
Total (all infrastructute projects) – £1,446,220.50	

Northern Ireland

Location	Project
Total aid (all projects) – £1,469,743	
INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS (global application)	
Belfast, Ford Motor Co. Ltd.	Motor car components
Total aid in respect of one industrial project – £355,063	
INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS (global application)	
Belfast	Modernisation of quays and industrial sites
Coleraine	Dredger
Larne	Extension of vehicle ferry service facilities
Londonderry	Harbour works
Londonderry-Strabane-Omagh	Electricity power supply lines
Rathlin Island	Harbour improvement
Total aid in respect of six infrastructure projects (global application) – £1,114,680	

Generalised Tariff Preference Scheme (GSP): restoration of normal duties

Trade and Industry of 27 February, 19 March, 16 April, 21 May and 18 June gave details of GSP tariff quotas exhausted and GSP ceilings reached up to 1 June. HM Customs have stated that the position on the restoration of normal duties for the month ending 12 July is as follows:

I TARIFF QUOTAS AND SPECIAL CEILINGS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Customs quota reference*	Date UK quota share exhausted	Community butoir reached: duty to be re-imposed	
				On date	For goods from
40.11 (S/C)	Rubber tyres, tyre cases, etc.	1537		4.6.76	Yugoslavia
42.02A	Travel goods, etc. – of artificial plastic sheeting	1588	23.6.76		
44.15	Plywood, blockboard, laminboard, battenboard, etc.	1685	6.7.76		
46.03 (S/C)	Basketwork, wickerwork and other articles of plaiting material, etc.	1731		26.6.76	Philippines
				9.7.76	Yugoslavia
ex 58.01A	Carpets, carpeting and rugs, etc. – containing per metre of warp: 351 to 500 rows of knots	3899		19.6.76	Iran
ø 73.08	Iron or steel coils for re-rolling	4533		28.5.76	South Korea
‡73.18 (S/C)	Tubes and pipes and blanks therefor, of iron, etc.	4592		5.5.76	Yugoslavia
79.03A (S/C)	Wrought plates, sheets and strip, of zinc, etc. – plates, sheets, strip and foil	4762		19.6.76	Yugoslavia
85.03	Primary cells and batteries	4894		23.6.76	Hong Kong
92.11A (S/C)	Sound recorders and reproducers	5032		26.6.76	Hong Kong

II CEILINGS

Tariff heading	Description of goods	Date of restoration of duties	
		From all sources	From particular sources (inner ceilings)
27.10C	Heavy oils:		Romania and Venezuela 9.7.76
Ic)	Gas oils – for other purposes		
IIc)	Fuel oils – for other purposes		
IIIc)	Lubricating oils – to be mixed in accordance with, etc.		
IIId)	Lubricating oils – for other purposes		
44.24	Household utensils of wood		Thailand 7.6.76
60.05	Outer garments and other articles, knitted or crocheted, etc.:		
ex AII	Outer garments and clothing accessories: Other – of cotton		South Korea 12.6.76
ex B	Other – of cotton		
82.09	Knives with cutting blades, serrated or not, etc.	28.6.76	

* See HM Customs Tariff, Part 11.
S/C Denotes Special Ceiling.
‡ Omitted from last month's round-up.
ø This item refers to limitation of imports charged against the UK quota for any one beneficiary country (viz Decision 75/694/ECSC Article 3).

Inquiries about current availability of preferences may be made to HM Customs and Excise, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE. Tel. 01-626-1515, extn. 2570.

Tariff quotas 1976 – exhaustions

HM Customs have stated that the UK's share of the following EEC tariff quota has been exhausted:

UK tariff heading	Description of goods	HM Customs serial no. (Part II of the UK tariff)
ex 08.05G	Hazelnuts	1111

The following UK tariff quotas for imports of paper and board and printed products from

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individual EFTA countries and Finland (see *Trade and Industry* of 12 December 1975) have also been exhausted:

UK tariff heading	Country of origin	HM Customs serial no. (Part II of the UK tariff)
ex 48.01CII	Switzerland	2036
ex 48.01EIIb)	Finland	2079
ex 48.01EIIb)	Sweden	2095
ex 48.07B	Finland	2699
ex 48.07B	Austria	2664
48.15B	Austria	2796
ex Ch. 49‡	Finland	3104

‡ Omitted from last month's round-up.

Amendment

Consequent on the entry into force of the protocol modifying the existing agreement between the EEC and Malta, the 1976 tariff quotas for goods of heading 61.01 and 60.05 have been increased by Regulation (EEC) entering into force on 15 July 1976.

As a result, the UK's share of the tariff quota for goods of heading 61.01, whose exhaustion was announced in the monthly notice of tariff quota exhaustions published in the 21 May 1976 issue (page 481) of *Trade and Industry*, was reopened on 15 July 1976. Qualifying imports will be debited against the UK share of the increase in the order in which any importer enters them for home use on or after 15 July 1976 and claims relief from duty.

Inquiries about this notice should be made to General Division 2, Department of Trade, Room 333, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ.

Inquiries about current tariff quota balances may be made to HM Customs and Excise, Central Tariff Quota Registration Unit, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE, tel. 01-626 1515 ext. 2570.

Transport infrastructure: draft EEC regulation

A draft regulation which would authorise financial support by the community for transport infrastructure projects has been produced by the EEC commission. It provides for assistance, in the form of grants, loans and loan guarantees, and interest relief, to be given to selected projects considered to be of interest to the community.

The draft regulation gives guidance on the kinds of project likely to qualify for assistance. These include developments which improve intra-community transport and, in particular, those which bring benefits to the community as a whole, but where the return to an individual member state is insufficient to persuade that state to undertake the investment itself.

As well as the draft regulation, a draft council decision has been prepared to establish a procedure for consultation between member states and the commission on transport infrastructure questions. including the consideration of aid for specific projects. A feature of the new procedures would be a committee on transport infrastructures, consisting of representatives of member states and chaired by the commission.

Community transit: special controls

A revised edition of customs notice 755 on community transit special control procedures is now available. The notice which explains about the use of the copy T form, is of special interest to importers and exporters of products subject to the common agricultural policy, to shipping and forwarding agents and to exporters of metal scrap.

Copies of the revised notice can be obtained from customs houses and offices of collector of customs and excise, or from HM Customs and Excise, King's Beam House, Mark Lane, London EC3R 7HE.

Effects of the drought in EEC

The effect of the current drought on estimated EEC production of maize, barley and wheat in 1976 and on the intervention stocks of beef was the subject of a statement by Edward Bishop, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in the House of Commons on 8 July.

Mr. Bishop said that it was too soon to say what effect the drought would have on these commodities. However, he pointed out that the council of ministers recently decided as an exceptional measure to permit up to 10,000 tonnes of cow beef to be purchased into intervention in France before the end of July in view of the severe shortage of fodder in that country.

Similar restricted measures, he told the House, had been agreed in respect of Belgium, Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

European unit of account introduced for insurance purposes

A new directive replacing the gold-related unit of account by the European unit of account for insurance purposes was adopted by the council of Ministers on 29 June. The directive amends the first council directive on the co-ordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the taking-up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life assurance.

Based on a 'basket' of European currencies, the new unit of account varies as the value of the currencies in the basket move in relation to each other. It is already in use for transactions through the European development fund, the European Investment Bank and the European coal and steel community.

The new directive, which comes into force on 31 December, lays down that for a period of 12 months beginning on 31 December each year the unit of account used in the first co-ordination directive will bear the value held by the European unit of account on the preceding 31 October.

The first co-ordination directive (73/239/EEC – often referred to as the non-life insurance establishment directive) was adopted in July 1973 and came into force on 31 January 1976. It sets certain common supervisory standards and, in exchange for their observance, insurance undertakings are granted rights of establishment in other community countries. The unit of account is used to determine the point of exemption of certain small mutual associations from the scope of the directive and to determine minimum solvency margins, including the amount of a minimum guarantee fund, for undertakings within its scope.

The gold-related unit of account has a fixed value equivalent to about 42p whereas the current value of the European unit of account expressed in sterling is around 62p. If this value obtains on 31 October the exemption and minimum guarantee fund levels will rise in terms of sterling by about 45 per cent from 31 December.

The change is unlikely to have substantial effect on the solvency margin requirements – which generally become operative by July 1978 – since these are based upon percentages of premium income.

More information

Explanatory letters are being sent to all authorised insurance undertakings. Further inquiries should be addressed to Mr. A. G. Dunnett, Insurance Division, Department of Trade, Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, SW1P 3DB.

Government still pressing for Jet site at Culham

The British Government is to continue to press for the joint European Torus (Jet) project to be sited at the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority's Culham laboratory in Oxfordshire. The reassurance came from Alex Eadie, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Energy, in a speech at the laboratory on 15 July.

'The Government firmly believed', he said, 'that the Culham laboratory, acknowledged as one of Europe's leading fusion research centres, was the best site for the project.

'Naturally, the uncertainties about the siting of the project have to some extent discouraged the Jet team based here at Culham. Many of the 48 strong international team have children of school age and, reasonably enough, they want to be able to decide whether or not they should return home before the beginning of the next school year.'

Mr. Eadie explained that the Government had made it clear that if Jet came permanently to Culham, suitable provision for educating the European staff members' children would be made. He pointed out that there was still work for the design team to do at Culham, but, as from 30 June this year, they had no money to spend. 'The EEC commission', he went on, 'can find money from existing authorities to renew the staff contracts until the end of the year, but this is hardly long enough for them to undertake meaningful work.

'The Jet team members could be encouraged to stay together if there was a decision in principle to go ahead with Jet, even if no decision were taken on siting.

'To this end, the British Government will support the European commission proposal to the council of foreign ministers' meeting in Brussels on 19 and 20 July for a go-ahead in principle for the project.

Community's five-year fusion research programme

'Jet', he said, 'forms the centrepiece of the EEC commission's proposals for the community's five-year fusion research programme. It is the most difficult and expensive single scientific enterprise that the community has so far contemplated. Given that the project is so complex and difficult, the Government believes that it is vitally important to give it the best possible fighting chance. To my mind, that must mean that the site for this experiment should be determined primarily on scientific and technical grounds.

'Culham has extensive experience in plasma physics and fusion research, and the Government remains firmly convinced that Culham is the best site for the Jet project.'

More on the EEC

Information on EEC matters and about member states can often be found in other sections of 'Trade and Industry'. For this week's additional news, turn to the following pages:

Home News
British motor industry's future 220

Parliament
UK share of world industrial production 240
Textile imports 241
Unctad 241
Trade barriers 241
EEC's anti-dumping powers 241

Publications
Development of oil and gas resources of UK 244
The European Multinationals 244

Exhibitions and Fairs
Milan plastics fair 257

Tariff and Trade Notices
Denmark: new textile marking and labelling requirements 262
France: Footwear; tariff quotas for certain steel products 262

Statistics
Current account of UK balance of payments 272
Registrations of British, community and foreign films 288

EEC/ACP first joint council

EEC ministers and representatives of the 46 African, Caribbean and Pacific developing countries who are signatories of the Lomé Convention held their first two-day meeting in Brussels on 14-15 July.

Frank Judd, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Overseas Development, led the delegation from the UK. A full report on the meeting will appear in the 30 July issue of *Trade and Industry*.

EEC information

Free service for businessmen!
The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources.
New customers are always welcome, particularly firms new to EEC questions.
The unit's address is:
EEC Information Unit,
Department of Industry,
1 Victoria Street,
London SW1H 0ET.
Tel. 01-215 4301 (six lines).

New EC legislation

The legislation listed below has been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities* as indicated against each item. The *Official Journal* is now published in English and copies should be obtained from HMSO. Information about the items listed, in so far as other member states' requirements are concerned, is available to British exporters from Department of Trade, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 7174/482/408). Other information may be obtained from the reference point given at the end of the item.

Common agricultural policy

The texts of the following regulations which affect the various agricultural sectors in the EEC have been published in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*:

Wine. Regulation (EEC) 1591/76 authorising Ireland and the UK to align their tariffs with the common customs tarff in respect of certain grape juices and musts (*Official Journal* L174, 1 July 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 1606/76 extending and amending Regulation (EEC) 3576/73 on imports of the wine product exported under the label of 'Cyprus Sherry', originating in and coming from Cyprus, and the introduction of subsidies for similar wine products produced in the community as originally constituted and exported to Ireland and the UK (*Official Journal* L175, 1 July 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 1608/76 laying down detailed rules for the description and presentation of wines and grape musts (*Official Journal* L183, 8 July 1976).

Fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1599/76 derogating in respect of the opening weeks of the 1976/77 marketing year, from the quality standards applicable to certain varieties of dessert apples and pears (*Official Journal* L177, 2 July 1976).

Cereals. Regulation (EEC) 1609/76 specifying the intervention centres for cereals for the 1976/77 marketing year (*Official Journal* L178, 3 July 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 1619/76 fixing the threshold prices for cereals for the 1976/77 marketing year (*Official Journal* L180, 6 July 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 1620/76 amending Regulation (EEC) 2757/75 as regards the accession compensatory amounts and coefficients to be applied thereto for cereals (*Official Journal* L180, 6 July 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 1621/76 laying down the minimum requirements as regards intervention for common wheat of bread-making quality (*Official Journal* L180, 6 July 1976).

Cattle, beef and veal. Regulation (EEC) 1613/76 fixing the amounts by which import charges on beef and veal originating in the African, Caribbean and Pacific states are to be reduced (*Official Journal* L178, 3 July 1976).

Regulation (EEC) 1643/76 on the exceptional intervention measures in the beef and veal sector to be taken in certain regions of the community most affected by the drought (*Official Journal* L182, 8 July 1976).

Processed agricultural products. Regulation (EEC) 1584/76 determining the amounts of the variable components, compensatory amounts and additional duties applicable during the third quarter of 1976 on the importation of goods covered by Regulation (EEC) 1059/69 (*Official Journal* L173, 1 July 1976).

Milk and milk products. Regulation (EEC) 1624/76 concerning special arrangements for the payment of aid for skimmed-milk powder denatured or processed into compound feedingstuffs in the territory of another member state (*Official Journal* L180, 6 July 1976).

Processed fruit and vegetables. Regulation (EEC) 1627/76 laying down detailed rules for the application of measures for granting production aid for tinned pineapple (*Official Journal* L180, 6 July 1976).

Fish and fish products. Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L180, 6 July 1976, contains the following correction to Regulation (EEC) 1354/76, suspending imports of frozen whole cod (published in *Official Journal* L153, 12 June 1976):

Page 36, Article 1 (1):

for: '. . . subheading 03.01 B I h) 2 of the Common Customs Tariff are hereby suspended'.

read: '. . . subheading ex 03.01 B I h) 2 of the Common Customs Tariff as fixed in the Annex, are hereby suspended.'

Harmonisation of legislation

Outward processing. Corrigendum. The *Official Journal* L180, 6 July 1976, contains the following correction to Directive 76/119/EEC on the harmonisation of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of outward processing (published in *Official Journal* L24, 30 January 1976):

Page 59, Article 2 (1) second subparagraph:

for: '. . . framework of the specific arrangements . . .'

read: '. . . framework of the common agricultural policy, or of specific arrangements . . .'.

Commercial policy

Imports of sacks and bags. The *Official Journal* L181, 7 July 1976, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1631/76 maintaining in effect until 25 May 1977 rules introduced by Regulation (EEC) 1229/76 (*Official Journal* L137, 26 May 1976) whereby imports into the UK of sacks and bags of woven polyolefin fabrics originating in the Republic of Korea are subject to to import authorisations.

Further information: Department of Industry, Chemicals and Textiles Division, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU, tel. 01-211 4113.

EEC/Israel agreement

The *Official Journal of the European Communities* L175, 1 July 1976, contains the text of Decision 76/567/ECSC extending to 31 December 1976 the period of validity of Decision 75/373/ECSC (*Official Journal* L165, 28 June 1975), opening tariff preferences for products covered by the European coal and steel community and originating in Israel.

EEC's Maghreb agreements

Trade and Industry, 2 July 1976 (page 24), gave information about the interim trade provisions contained in co-operation agreements with the Maghreb countries – Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

The *Official Journal* L169, 28 June 1976, contains the texts of the following regulations to implement these provisions:

Regulation (EEC) 1507/76 establishing ceilings and community supervision for imports of certain products originating in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia (1976).

Regulation (EEC) 1508/76 on imports of olive oil originating in Tunisia.

Regulation (EEC) 1509/76 on imports into the community of prepared and preserved sardines originating in Tunisia.

Regulation (EEC) 1510/76 concluding the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters relating to Article 19 of the co-operation agreement and Article 12 of the interim agreement between the European economic community and the Republic of Tunisia and concerning the import into the community of fruit salads originating in Tunisia.

Regulation (EEC) 1512/76 concluding the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters relating to Article 22 of the co-operation agreement and Article 15 of the interim agreement between the European economic community and the Republic of Tunisia concerning the import into the community of bran and sharps originating in Tunisia.

Regulation (EEC) 1513/76 concerning imports of bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or other working of certain cereals originating in Tunisia.

Regulation (EEC) 1514/67 on imports of olive oil originating in Algeria.

Regulation (EEC) 1515/76 concluding the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters relating to Article 19 of the co-operation agreement and Article 12 of the interim agreement between the European economic community and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and concerning the im-

port into the community of fruit salads originating in Algeria.

Regulation (EEC) 1516/76 on imports of wine of fresh grapes, intended to be fortified for distillation, originating in Algeria.

Regulation (EEC) 1518/76 concluding the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters relating to Article 21 of the co-operation agreement and Article 14 of the interim agreement between the European economic community and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria and concerning the import into the community of bran and sharps originating in Algeria.

Regulation (EEC) 1519/76 concerning imports of bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or other working of certain cereals originating in Algeria.

Regulation (EEC) 1520/76 on imports of durum wheat originating in Morocco.

Regulation (EEC) 1521/76 on imports of olive oil originating in Morocco.

Regulation (EEC) 1522/76 on imports into the community of prepared and preserved sardines originating in Morocco.

Regulation (EEC) 1523/76 concluding the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters relating to Article 20 of the co-operation agreement and Article 13 of the interim agreement between the European economic community and the Kingdom of Morocco and concerning the import into the community of fruit salads originating in Morocco.

Regulation (EEC) 1525/76 concluding the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters relating to Article 23 of the co-operation agreement and Article 16 of the interim agreement between the European economic community and the Kingdom of Morocco and concerning the import into the community of bran and sharps originating in Morocco.

Regulation (EEC) 1526/76 concerning imports of bran, sharps and other residues derived from the sifting, milling or other working of certain cereals originating in Morocco.

The *Official Journal* L174, 1 July 1976, contains the texts of the following regulations:

Regulation (EEC) 1586/76 laying down detailed rules for the importation of olive oil originating in Tunisia.

Regulation (EEC) 1587/76 laying down detailed rules for the importation of olive oil originating in Algeria.

Regulation (EEC) 1588/76 laying down detailed rules for the importation of olive oil originating in Morocco.

The *Official Journal* L178, 3 July 1976, contains the text of Regulation (EEC) 1614/76 laying down specific detailed rules for import of Algerian wine intended to be fortified for distillation.

The *Official Journal* L175, 1 July 1976, contains the texts of the following regulations and decisions:

Regulation (EEC) 1604/76 derogating for 1976 and 1977 from certain provisions concerning the definition of the concept of 'originating products' contained in the interim agreement between the European economic community and the Kingdom of Morocco.

Regulation (EEC) 1605/76 concluding the agreement in the form of an exchange of letters between the European economic community and the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria on the importation into the community of tomato concentrates originating in Algeria.

Decision 76/564/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the member states of the European coal and steel community, opening tariff preferences for products covered by that community and originating in Tunisia.

Decision 76/565/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the member states of the European coal and steel community, opening tariff preferences for products covered by that community and originating in Algeria.

Decision 76/566/ECSC of the representatives of the governments of the member states of the European coal and steel community, opening tariff preferences for products covered by that community and originating in Morocco.

Further information: Department of Trade, General Division, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SJ, tel. 01-215 5490 (tariff quotas), 01-215 5544/3713 (imports into the UK from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia); 01-215 5750 (rules of origin). Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section, Export Data Branch, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757, ext. 408/482/7174 (import duties, taxes, etc., on imports into the EEC from Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, other than the UK); Commercial Relations and Exports Division, 1-19 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 3707 (general inquiries).

Applications for copies of the 'Official Journal of the European Communities' containing the legislation referred to should be made to HMSO and not to the inquiry points given in the notices.

Eliminating technical barriers to trade within the EEC

Article 100: checklist of draft and adopted directives in the industrial sector

Below we print the usual quarterly revision of our checklist showing the directives proposed, approved or adopted under Article 100 of the Treaty of Rome. The last list was published in *Trade and Industry* of 23 April 1976. A background article on elimination of technical barriers to trade appeared in the August 1974 issue of the *European Community Commentary*.

A word on terminology. A preliminary draft is really nothing more than a working document for commission working groups, and may appear in any number of revisions. A commission proposal is the final version of the draft as submitted by the commission to the council of ministers. It too may undergo revision as a result of representations by member states at council meetings and may even be remitted to the commission for further elaboration.

A directive does not have direct internal effect, but creates obligations on the governments of the member states to ensure that its requirements are strictly and fully implemented, where necessary by national legislation. Once adopted, council directives may be adapted to technical progress by directives issued either by the commission or, if necessary, by the council on a proposal from the commission.

The texts of adopted directives are published in the 'L' (Legislation) series of the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, and the text of commission proposals in the 'C' (information and notices) series. Preliminary drafts and council revisions of commission proposals are not published. In the list below, the dates of issue of the *Official Journal* containing texts of adopted and proposed directives are given where they are known. The journal has appeared in English only since 1 January 1973, but the English texts of adopted directives published before then (together with all other pre-accession community legislation) were issued in a series of special editions of the *Official Journal* in December 1972. Asterisks indicate where changes in the status of documents have occurred during the past quarter.

The *Official Journal* is published by HM Stationery Office.

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Motor vehicles		
Type approval	70/156/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive OJ 23.2.70)
Rear registration plates	70/222/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
Noise levels, silencers	70/157/EEC of 6.2.70	Directive (OJ 23.2.70)
	Adapted to technical progress by 73/350/EEC/of 7 11.73	Commission Directive (OJ 22.11.73)
	COM(74) 1175 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Fuel tanks and rear protective devices	70/221/EEC of 20.3.70	Directive (OJ 6.4.70)
	XI/249/75	Preliminary draft for adaptation to technical progress
	XI/260/75 Rev 2	Preliminary draft for further adaptation to technical progress

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Audible warning devices	70/388/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (OJ 10.8.70)
Atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles with positive ignition (spark ignition) engines	70/220/EEC of 20.3.70 Adapted to technical progress by 74/290/EEC of 28.5.74	Directive (OJ 6.4.70) Directive (OJ 15.6.74)
	XI/458/75	Preliminary draft for adaptation to technical progress
Steering equipment	70/311/EEC of 8.6.70	Directive (OJ 18.6.70)
Access (doors, running boards)	70/387/EEC of 27.7.70	Directive (OJ 10.8.70)
Suppression of radio interference	72/245/EEC of 20.6.72	Directive (OJ 6.7.72)
*Installation of lighting and light signalling equipment	COM(73)2024 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Windscreen-wiper and windscreen-washer systems	XI/6/76	Preliminary draft
Field of vision	COM(75)619 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ C54 of 8.3.76)
Rear-view mirrors	71/127/EEC of 1.3.71	Directive (OJ 22.3.71)
Electrical connections between vehicles and their trailers	COM(68)633 FINAL	Commission proposal withdrawn Further work in hand
Speedometer equipment and reverse gear	75/443/EEC of 26.6.75	Directive (OJ 26.7.75)
Electrical circuits	Work not started	
Maximum speed (method of determination)	Work not started	
Braking devices	71/320/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
	Adapted to technical progress by 74/132/EEC of 11.2.74	Commission directive (OJ 19.3.74)
	Adapted further to technical progress by 75/524/EEC of 25.7.75	Commission directive (OJ 8.9.75) and corrigendum (OJ 23.9.75)
Safety glass	COM(72)981 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.11.72)
Interior fittings (interior part of the passenger compartment other than interior rear view mirrors, layout of controls, roof or sliding roof, backrest and rear part of seats)	74/60/EEC of 17.12.73	Directive (OJ 11.2.74)
Arrangement of foot controls	XI/341/76	Preliminary draft
Arrangement of controls, tell-tales and indicators	XI/342/76	Preliminary draft
Tyres	XI/591/73 Rev 2 XI/119/74	Preliminary draft
Mechanical coupling equipment between vehicles and trailers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Anchor points for safety belts	76/115/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (OJ 30.1.76)
Atmospheric pollution by motor vehicles with diesel fuelled (compression ignition) engines	72/306/EEC of 2.8.72	Directive (OJ 20.8.72)
External projections	74/483/EEC of 17.9.74	Directive (OJ 2.10.74)
Head rests	COM(74)2180 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 14.4.75)
Anti-theft devices	74/61/EEC of 17.12.73	Directive (OJ 11.2.74)
Strength of seats and their anchorages	74/408/EEC of 22.7.74	Directive (OJ 12.8.74)
Behaviour of the steering mechanism in case of impact	74/297/EEC of 4.6.74	Directive (OJ 20.6.74)
Safety belts	COM(74)2180 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 14.4.75) (Directive approved but not yet formally adopted)
Location and attachment of statutory plates and inscriptions	76/114/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (OJ 30.1.76)
Reverse gear	(see UK No. 1/16)	
Windscreen defrosting and demisting systems	XI/7/76	Preliminary draft
Interior fittings – seats (other than strength of seats and anchorages)	Work not started	
Special provisions for public service vehicles	XI/347/76	Preliminary draft
Special provisions for taxis	Work not started	
Special provisions for goods vehicles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Towing hooks	COM(74)2172 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 1.2.75)
Trailer legs	XI/508/78 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
*Reflex reflecting devices	COM(73)2124 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 28.3.74) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
*Front fog lights and lamps	COM(73)2123 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 28.3.74) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
*Rear registration plate lights	COM(74)2053 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 14.4.75) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
*Side lights, rear lights and stop lights	COM(74)2046 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 14.4.75) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
*Headlights	COM(74)2054 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.6.75) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
*Direction indicators	COM(65)240 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Tractors and agricultural machinery		
Type approval	74/150/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Maximum speed and loading platforms	74/152/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Sundry characteristics (total permissible laden weight; location of registration plates; fuel tanks; audible warning devices; noise levels and silencers; ballast weights)	74/151/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Shielding of engines parts and projecting parts	XI/48/74	Preliminary draft following reconsideration of COM(68)565 FINAL
Towable load	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal referred back for further consideration
Rear-view mirrors	74/346/EEC of 25.6.74	Directive (OJ 15.7.74)
Lighting and light signalling devices	COM(74)895 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
Steering equipment	75/321/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Electrical connection for supply trailer lighting and light signalling equipment	75/323/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Suppression of radio interference	75/322/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Driver's seat	XI/49/74	Preliminary draft
*Passenger seat	COM(66)116 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
	XI/402/73 Rev 1	Revision of the technical provisions of the Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Coupling between tractor and trailer	COM(68)565 FINAL	Commission proposal referred back for further consideration
*Braking devices	76/432/EEC	Directive (OJ 8.5.76)
Safety glass	XI/299/74	Preliminary draft
Atmospheric pollution	COM(75)621 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.1.76)
Tyres	Work not yet started	
Power take-off	Work started but no papers yet available	
Field of vision (including windscreen wipers)	74/347/EEC of 25.6.74	Directive (OJ 15.7.74)
Location and attachment of statutory plates and inscriptions	Work started but no papers yet available	
Length, width and unladen height	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum authorised weight on each axle and distribution of weight between axles	Work started but no papers yet available	
Maximum vertical load at coupling point	XI/509/73	Preliminary draft
Speed governor	Work started but no papers yet available	
Reverse gear	Work started but no papers yet available	
*Rollover protective structures	COM(74)2197 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.6.75)
	COM(76)229 FINAL	Commission amending proposal
Other means of protection against the weather	Work started but no papers yet available	
Location of controls	XI/44/74	Preliminary draft
Coupling hooks (front coupling devices)	Work started but no papers yet available	
*Noise level at the driver's ear	COM(74)316 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 18.5.74) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Metrological		
General directive	71/316/EEC of 26.7.71 72/427/EEC of 19.12.72	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Amending directive (OJ 28.12.72)
Clinical thermometers	COM(66)124 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Medium accuracy weights	71/317/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 6.9.71)
Measurement of the standard mass per storage volume of grain	71/347/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Calibration of ships' tanks	71/349/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Measure of length	73/362/EEC of 19.11.73	Directive (OJ 5.12.73)

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
*Non-automatic weighing machines	73/360/EEC of 19.11.73 XI/247/75 Rev 4	Directive (OJ 5.12.73) Preliminary draft for adoption to technical progress
*Electricity meters	COM(73)276 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 26.10.73) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
	COM(73)276 Rev 1	Subsequent revision (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Meters for liquids other than water	71/319/EEC of 26.7.71	Directive (OJ 26.7.71)
Meters for liquids other than water – measuring systems	COM(75)577 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 18.12.75)
Meters for liquids other than water-ancillary equipment	71/348/EEC of 12.10.71	Directive (OJ 25.10.71)
Gas volume meters	71/318/EEC of 26.7.71 Adapted to technical progress by 74/331/EEC of 12.6.74	Directive (OJ 6.9.71) Commission Directive (OJ 12.7.74)
Making-up by volume of certain prepackaged liquids	75/106/EEC of 19.12.74	Directive (OJ 15.2.75)
Bottles used as measuring containers	75/107/EEC of 19.12.74	Directive (OJ 15.2.75)
Cold water meters	75/33/EEC of 17.12.74	Directive (OJ 20.1.75)
Hot water meters	Work not yet started	
Heat meters	Work not yet started	
Road and rail tanks used as measuring containers	COM(74)877 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
Taximeters	COM(73)333 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 25.7.75)
*Alcoholmeters and hydrometers for alcohol Alcoholometric tables	COM(74)1871 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Saccharimeters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Belt weighers	75/410/EEC of 24.6.75	Directive (OJ 14.7.75)
Instruments for determining the fat content of dairy produce	Work started but no papers yet available	
Manometers	III/1919/72	Preliminary draft in abeyance. Further work in hand
Apparatus for measuring arterial pressure	Work started but no papers yet available	
Fine accuracy weights	74/148/EEC of 4.3.74	Directive (OJ 28.3.74)
Instruments for measuring moisture content of grain	XI/86/74	Preliminary draft
Electronic devices fitted to measuring instruments	XI/578/74	Preliminary draft
Units of measurement	71/354/EEC of 18.10.71 COM(75)580 FINAL	Directive (OJ 29.10.71) Commission amending proposal (OJ 29.1.76)
Check-weighing and grading machines	COM(75)573 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
Making up by weight or by volume of certain prepackaged products	76/211/EEC of 21.1.76	Directive (OJ 21.2.76)
Differential pressure gasmeters	Work not yet started	
Prescribed quantities for certain prepackaged products	XI/31/76	Preliminary draft
Fees and charges for testing gas meters	COM(74)776 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 1.7.74)
Instruments for measuring pollution of air	Work not yet started	
Electrical		
Electrical equipment designed for use between certain voltage limits	73/23/EEC of 19.2.73	Directive (OJ 26.3.73)
Electro-medical equipment Electro-radiological equipment	COM(74)2178 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 12.2.75)
Electrical equipment for use in explosive atmospheres	76/117/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (OJ 30.1.76)
Suppression of radio interference from domestic equipment, portable tools and similar equipment	COM(72)853 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Suppression of radio interference from fluorescent lamps	COM(72)853 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Suppression of radio interference from radio and television sets	COM(73)569 FINAL	Commission proposal
Suppression of radio interference from industrial, scientific and medical equipment	COM(74)1181 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 6.3.75)
Plugs and sockets	Unreferenced revision of XI/104/74	Preliminary draft
Textiles		
Textile names	71/307/EEC of 26.7.71 75/36/EEC of 17.12.74	Directive (OJ 16.8.71) Directive supplementing 71/307/EEC (OJ 20.1.75)
Textiles (binary mixtures)	72/276/EEC of 17.7.72	Directive (OJ 31.7.72)
Textiles (ternary mixtures)	73/44/EEC of 26.2.73	Directive (OJ 30.3.73)
Quantitative analysis of mixtures of fibres of the same chemical nature	Work started but no papers yet available	

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Elimination of foreign matter	Work started but no papers yet available	
Pressure vessels		
*General directive	COM(72)1689 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
*Seamless steel gas cylinders	COM(72)1689 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Aerosols	75/324/EEC of 20.5.75	Directive (OJ 9.6.75)
Seamless aluminium gas cylinders	COM(74)966 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
Welded steel gas cylinders	COM(74)965 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 13.9.74)
Unfired welded steel simple pressure vessels (air receivers)	XI/584/75	Preliminary draft
Shell boilers for producing steam or hot water	Work started but no papers yet available	
Dangerous substances and preparations		
General (classification, packaging and labelling)	67/548/EEC of 27.6.67	Directive (OJ 16.9.67)
	73/146/EEC of 21.5.73	Amending directive (OJ 25.6.73)
	75/409/EEC of 24.6.75	Amending directive (OJ 14.7.75)
	XI/ENV/236/76	Preliminary draft for further amendment
Pesticides	COM(74)2193 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 20.2.75)
Approval and marketing of pesticides	15/175/VI/69	Preliminary draft
Explosives	13269/III/70	Preliminary draft
Solvents	73/173/EEC of 4.6.73	Directive (OJ 11.7.73)
Paints, varnishes, printing inks, glues, etc.	COM(75)311 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 23.7.75)
Household products	III/425/72	Preliminary draft
Corrosives	Work started but no papers yet available	
Detergents	73/404/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (OJ 17.12.73)
Anionic surface agents	73/405/EEC of 22.11.73	Directive (OJ 17.12.73)
*Non-ionic surface agents	XI/315/76	Preliminary draft
Detergents – toxicity	Work in abeyance	
Dangerous substances (PCBs) – limitations on sale and use	COM(74)1189 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 17.10.74) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
	COM(75)186 FINAL	Commission amending proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Lifts and lifting apparatus		
*Wire ropes, chains and hooks	73/361/EEC of 19.11.73 C(76)577 FINAL	Directive (OJ 5.12.73) Commission directive for adaptation to technical progress
Lifting appliances (General)	COM(75)336 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 29.9.75)
Tower cranes for building work	Work started but no papers yet available	
Builders' hoists	Work started but no papers yet available	
Conveyor-belts	Work started but no papers yet available	
Electrically operated lifts	COM(75)336 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 29.9.75)
Industrial trucks	Work started but no papers yet available	
Tools and machine tools		
*General Directive	XI/216/74 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Grinding wheels and grinding machines	XI/217/74	Preliminary draft
Portable grinding machines	XI/270/75	Preliminary draft (but now agreed to divide into three separate directives – 9/3, 9/4, 9/5)
Fixed grinding machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Grinding wheels	Work started but no papers yet available	
Woodworking machines	Work started but no papers yet available	
Crystal glass		
Crystal glass	69/493/EEC of 15.12.69	Directive (OJ 29.12.69)
Oil pipelines		
Oil pipelines (construction)	COM(68)640 FINAL	Work on this proposal suspended in favour of an initial stanardisation in CEN
Precious metals		
Precious metals	COM(75)607 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.1.76)
Gas appliances		
General	COM(74)2179 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.6.75)
Instantaneous water heaters	COM(74)2179 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 16.6.75)

Subject	Reference of directive or latest draft received	Status (where applicable)
Cookers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Central heating boilers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Gas governers	Work started but no papers yet available	
Independent space heaters	Work started but no papers yet available	
Fertilisers		
General	76/116/EEC of 18.12.75	Directive (OJ 30.1.76)
Sampling and methods of analysis	10.388/III/67 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Nitrate of ammonia	COM(75)635 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 23.1.76)
Gas pipelines		
Gas pipelines (construction)	18.871/III/69	Work on this proposal suspended in favour of initial standardisation in CEN
Fuels		
Lead in petrol	COM(73)2050 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 31.1.74)
*Sulphur in gas oils	75/716/EEC of 24.11.75	Directive (OJ 27.11.75)
Sulphur in heavy fuel oils	COM(75)681 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
Rubber and plastics		
Reinforced plastics tanks for carriage of dangerous substances by road	COM(71)1446 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 15.3.72)
Construction materials		
Cement	Work in abeyance	
Ceramic tiles	Work in abeyance	
Glass	XI/437/74	Preliminary draft
PVC pipes	Work in abeyance	
Fire resistance	Work started but no papers yet received	
Water supply equipment	Work started but no papers yet received	
Building and civil engineering equipment and machines		
General Noise: method of measurement Noise levels for pneumatic picks and concrete breakers	COM(74)2195 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 14.4.75)
Noise levels for cranes	COM(75)558 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
Noise levels for lawn mowers	XI/28/75 Rev 1	Preliminary draft
Noise levels for current generators for welding Noise levels for current generators for power supply	COM(75)558 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 8.3.76)
Site safety: roll-over protective structures	XI/554/75	Preliminary draft
Site safety: falling-object protective structures	XI/555/75	Preliminary draft
Site safety: dimensions of operators' cabs	XI/556/75	Preliminary draft
Site safety: protecting guards and shields	XI/557/75	Preliminary draft
Road safety	Work started but no papers yet received	
Tower cranes: safety aspects	Work started but no papers yet received	
Mopeds		
Type approval	COM(72)1645 FINAL COM(73)1732 FINAL	Commission proposal Commission amending proposal
Engines	Work started, but no papers yet received	
Noise	Work started but no papers yet received	
Braking devices	XI/710/75	Preliminary draft
Motor cycles		
Type approval	COM(74)2177 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 20.2.75)
Permissible sound level and exhaust system	COM(75)634 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ C54 8.3.76)
Fuel system integrity	XI/567/75	Preliminary draft
Non-military arms and ammunition	Work started but no papers yet received	
Firefighting equipment		
Portable fire extinguishers	Work started but no papers yet received	
Metal scaffolding	XI/34/76	Preliminary draft
Packaging materials	Work not yet started	
Educational materials	Work not yet started	
Equipment using ionising rays	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective clothing and equipment		
Protective helmets (industrial)	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective helmets for motor cyclists	XI/227/75	Preliminary draft
Respiratory protective devices	Work started but no papers yet received	
Industrial safety belts and harnesses	Work started but no papers yet received	
Eye protectors	Work started but no papers yet received	
Protective footwear	Work started but no papers yet received	
Pleasure boats		
Type approval	XI/576/75	Preliminary draft
Glass reinforced plastic hull construction	Work started but no papers yet received	
Cosmetics		
*Cosmetic products	COM(72)851 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 23.12.73) (Directive adopted but not yet published)
	COM(73)1733 FINAL	Commission proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
	COM(75)147 FINAL	Commission amending proposal (Directive adopted but not yet published)
Leaching of substances into foodstuffs		
General	COM(74)1168 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 11.10.74)
	COM(75)426 FINAL	Amendment
Materials and objects in glass intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	687/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and objects in stainless steel intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	688/VI/73	Preliminary draft
Materials and objects in ceramics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	COM(74)2173 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 27.2.75)
Materials and objects in plastics intended to come into contact with foodstuffs	3003/VI/74	Preliminary draft
Toys	XI/288/74	Preliminary draft
Noise in the domestic environment	Work started but no papers yet received	
Safety signs at places of work	COM(76)132 FINAL	Commission proposal (OJ 29.4.76)

Government Publications in London

from

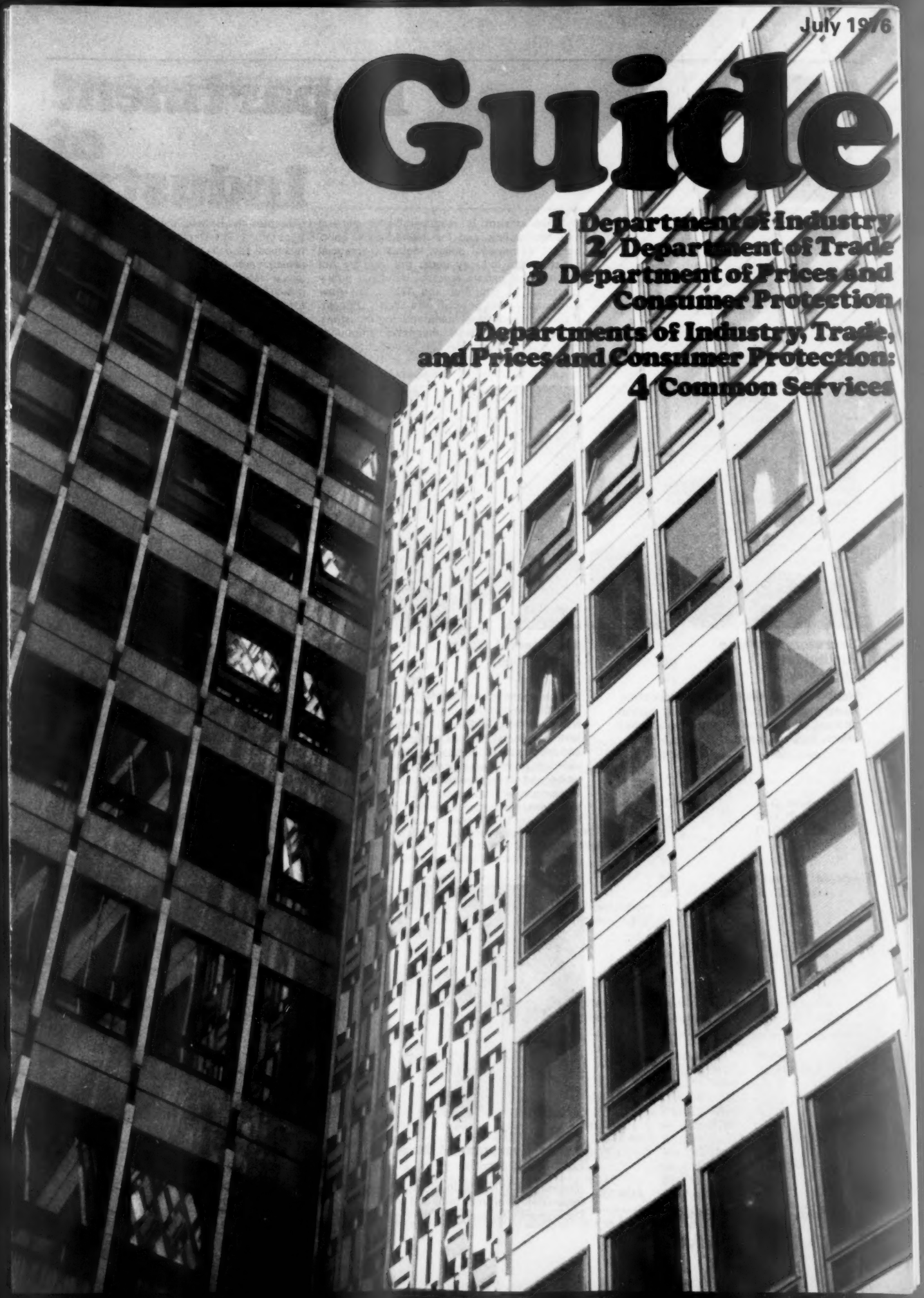
Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 49 High Holborn WC1V 6HB

July 1976

Guide

1 Department of Industry
2 Department of Trade
3 Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection:
4 Common Services



1 Department of Industry

The Department is responsible for general industrial policy, and for the industrial component of regional policy, including financial assistance to industry under the Industry Act (except that certain regional industrial policy functions in Scotland and Wales are now exercised by the Scottish and Welsh Offices). It sponsors individual manufacturing industries, including iron and steel, aircraft and shipbuilding; it is responsible for two nationalised industries, the British Steel Corporation and the Post Office. The Department is responsible for technical services to industry, and for industrial research and development, including civil aerospace research and the supervision of the industrial research establishments of the former Department of Trade and Industry. The Design Council and the National Research Development Corporation also come within its sphere.

Secretary of State for Industry
Eric Varley

Has overall responsibility for the work of the Department and directs personally industrial strategy, and pay and prices policy so far as it affects the Department.

Minister of State
Alan Williams

Deals with the following private sector industries (except for subsidiaries of the National Enterprise Board) : chemicals and textiles ; minerals, metals, electrical engineering and process plant ; mechanical engineering ; vehicles ; computers and electronics ; paper, timber and other manufacturing ; planning agreements with undertakings in these industries ; assistance under Section 8 of the Industry Act 1972 ; regional policy ; devolution ; and waste recycling.

Minister of State
Gerald Kaufman

Deals with aerospace, the Post Office, shipbuilding and shiprepairing, and steel ; planning agreements with undertakings in these industries ; the National Enterprise Board and its subsidiaries including planning agreements with National Enterprise Board subsidiaries ; industrial democracy ; and research and development.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Lord Melchett

Supports Mr. Williams. In addition has special responsibility for small firms and is the Department's spokesman in the House of Lords.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Leslie Huckfield

Supports Mr. Kaufman. In addition has special responsibility for statistics.

Cover picture :
rear of 1 Victoria Street, London

Department of Industry

1

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Peter Carey
The following Deputy Secretaries report direct to Sir Peter Carey – R. H. W. Bullock, P. W. Ridley, A. J. Lippitt, G. D. W. Odgers (except for work associated with section 7 of the Industry Act); also the following Deputy Secretaries of Common Services* on matters affecting the Department of Industry – D. A. Lovelock, M. J. Kerry, Prof. A. T. Peacock and L. S. Berman.

Second Permanent Secretary: A. K. Rawlinson
The following Deputy Secretaries report to Mr. Rawlinson – Sir Ieuan Maddock, R. F. Prosser, R. E. Dearing, G. D. W. Odgers (work associated with Section 7 of the Industry Act).

Head of Government Accountancy Services and Accountancy Adviser: K. J. Sharp

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
R. F. Prosser**	Regional Industrial Development	RID	M. H. M. Reid
	Regional Industrial Finance	RIF	K. G. H. Binning
	Regional Development Grants	RDG	D. G. C. Lawrence
	Small Firms	SF	D. G. C. Lawrence
G. D. W. Odgers Director	Industrial Development Unit	IDU	D. G. Eastmond
		Deputy Directors	M. G. M. Haines I. F. L. Halliday R. Hamilton
R. H. W. Bullock	Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies	MEPT	D. C. Clark
	Vehicle	V	W. R. G. Bell
	Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering	M	D. N. Byrne
	Computers, Systems and Electronics	CSE	M. P. Lam
	Co-ordination of sponsorship of private sector industries	—	D. C. Clark
Sir Ieuan Maddock Chief Scientist	R & D Requirements	RR	B. W. Oakley
	R & D Contractors	RC	H. G. R, Robinson
	Space and Air Research	SAR	H. G. R. Robinson
R. E. Dearing	Air	Air	A. Warrington
	Concorde	Concorde	A. Warrington
	Shipbuilding Policy	SBP	M. B. Casey
	Posts and Telecommunications	PT	R. Williams
	Co-ordination of Department's interest in nationalised industry policy and in defence matters	—	—
P. W. Ridley	Chemicals and Textiles	CT	P. G. Hudson
	Iron and Steel	IS	S. J. Gross
	Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch	PTM	D. G. C. Lawrence
	Co-ordination of Department's interest in Mergers Panel and major export and investment packages	—	—
A. J. Lippitt	Industrial and Commercial Policy	IC	Miss A. E. Mueller
	Industrial Planning	IP	H. Scholes
	Responsibility for Industrial Strategy Team; co-ordination of schemes under Section 8 of Industry Act 1972 including Accelerated Project Scheme.		
	Information†	Inf	R. J. J. Tuite

Industrial Adviser:
P. Turner

* Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection are shown on page 14.
** The Regional Directors and the Industrial Directors in the Assisted Areas also report to Mr. Prosser. † Reports direct to Sir Peter Carey.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	8811074/5
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	
DB	Dean Bradley House, 52 Horseferry Road, SW1P 2AG	01-212 7676	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	8811074/5
MH	Monsanto House, 10-18 Victoria Street, SW1H 0NQ	01-215 7877	8811074/5
MT	Millbank Tower, Millbank, SW1P 4QU	01-211 3000	918829
TH	Thames House South, Millbank, SW1P 4QJ	01-211 3000	
WB	Waterloo Bridge House, Waterloo Road, SE1 8UA	01-275 3000	261969

Regional offices are given on page 6. Each Divisional entry overleaf includes an address code to indicate its location.

1

Department of Industry

Address Code page 3

1
Regional Industrial Development. Industrial aspects of regional development. Designation of Assisted Areas. Regional policy in relation to the EEC. Industrial Development Certificates. Promotion of Assisted Areas. Liaison with departmental regional offices and with related divisions of the Scottish Office, Welsh Office and Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland. MT

2
Regional Industrial Finance. Responsibility for regional selective assistance under Section 7 of the Industry Act 1972 and for financial assistance under the Local Employment Act 1972 (excluding Sections 7-9 incl.). Building and leasing of factories through the English Industrial Estates Corporation. Inward investment. MT

3
Regional Development Grants. Administration of regional development grants under the Industry Act 1972, and residual work on investment grants under the Industrial Development Act 1966. MT

4
Small Firms. The focal point within Government where the needs of small firms can be seen as a whole. Matters arising from the Bolton Committee Report. Policy on and central management of Small Firms Information Centres. Industrial Co-ownership. AB

5
Industrial Development Unit. Particularly concerned with the needs of industrial development and their solution. Appraisal of cases for selective financial assistance under Part II of the Industry Act 1972. MT

6
Chemicals and Textiles. Sponsorship of textiles, man-made fibres, clothing, leather, footwear, tobacco, chemicals, rubber, plastics, fertilisers, proprietary medicines, toiletries and sundry related industries. MT

7
Computers, Systems and Electronics. Sponsorship of the electronics industry (telecommunications, automation, scientific instruments for industrial process control but not numerically controlled machines) and the computer and computer peripheral industries, including software. DB

8
Machine Tools and Mechanical Engineering. Sponsorship of the metal and woodworking machine-tool, welding, manufacturing and mining machinery, and other mechanical engineering products industries. AB

9
Vehicle. Sponsorship of the motor vehicle, motor vehicle component, engine, motor and pedal cycle, tractor and agricultural equipment, caravan and trailer industries, together with the associated distribution and repair industries, petrol retailing and car hire. AB

10
Minerals, Metals, Electrical Engineering, Process Plant and Industrial Technologies. General policy on mineral development in the UK. Questions of world demand and supply of non-ferrous metals. Co-ordination of Department of Industry interests in waste management policy. Sponsorship of non-ferrous metals industries and electrical engineering and process plant engineering and contracting industries. Promotion of industrial technologies (terotechnology, corrosion and materials handling) and of low-cost automation, and sponsorship of mechanical handling and construction equipment industries. MT

11
Paper, Timber and Miscellaneous Manufactures Branch. Sponsorship of paper, timber, board, and miscellaneous manufactures industries, including pottery, glass, cutlery, furniture, etc. AB/MT

12
Shipbuilding Policy. Technological and sponsorship responsibilities for the shipbuilding, shiprepairing, boat building, slow speed diesel engine, marine equipment and hovercraft industries. Financial responsibilities at HQ for all proposals involving selective assistance to shipbuilding firms under Sections 7 and 8 of the Industry Act 1972 including cost escalation insurance and performance bonds. Administration of shipbuilding credit and grant schemes under Sections 10 and 11 of the Industry Act 1972. Aspects of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill relating to the shipbuilding, shiprepairing and slow-speed diesel marine engine building industries. MT

13
Iron and Steel. Policy relating to the iron and steel industry. Administration of the Iron and Steel Acts. BSC organisation, finance, investment and closures. Sponsorship of the private sector iron and steel industry and the foundry industry. TH

14
Space and Air Research. Research and technological demonstrator programmes on civil aircraft, aero-engines, aircraft equipment and civil space applications. International space interests, European Space Agency (applications programmes). Sponsorship of the space and aircraft equipment industries. MH

15
Air. Sponsorship of the aircraft and aero-engine industries. Aspects of the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill relating to the aircraft industry. Government investment in civil aircraft and aero-engine projects, including RB211 financing. International matters in the aircraft and aero-engine fields, including civil aircraft and aero-engine exports. Technical and market assessment of current and possible future civil aircraft and air transport systems MH

16
Concorde. British Government policy on Concorde; supervision of the approved programme. MH

17
Research and Development Requirements. Servicing the Requirements Boards set up to determine the objectives and balance of the Department's research and development programmes, the broad allocation of funds, and to commission R & D work. Sponsorship of research in marine technology and materials; Departmental interest in Government-financed research in universities, research councils and other departments. AB

18
Research and Development Contractors. Consideration of the responsibilities and problems of public sector contractors, especially those of the industrial research establishments (*see below*). Allocation and co-ordination of authorised programmes. Dealing with National Research Development Corporation, National Computing Centre, Design Council and Queen's Awards office (technology section). Research Divisions' interests in overseas science and technology and technical information and transfer of technology to industry services. Provides information on overseas science and technology, Scientific Counsellor reports, etc. Promotion of the Department's interests in technological manpower, schools/industry collaboration, education and training in the industrial technologies, Council of Engineering Institutions and the professional institutions and negotiation of qualifications for freedom of employment in the EEC. AB

Technology Reports Centre. (St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent BR5 3RF. Tel: Orpington 32111). Information service for industry on UK Government and overseas R & D, operates 'Techlink', a selective dissemination service, operates an on-line terminal to the data banks of the European Space Documentation Service, and other computer retrieval systems.

19
Research Establishments, etc.
National Physical Laboratory (Teddington. Middx. Tel: 01-977 3222, Telex 262344). Metrology, standards, materials studies, computer science, industrial aerodynamics, acoustics, ship hydrodynamics and marine technology.
National Engineering Laboratory (East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QU. Tel: East Kilbride 20222, Telex 77588). Engineering structures (including off-shore structures) and materials, fluids, manufacturing systems.
Warren Spring Laboratory (Gunnels Wood Road, Stevenage, Herts SG1 2BX. Tel: Stevenage 3388, Telex 82250). Chemical and process engineering, mineral processing, environmental pollution.
Laboratory of the Government Chemist (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900). Analytical services to Government departments and others, food chemistry, pesticide residues, environmental pollution.
Pesticide Residue Analysis Information Service (Cornwall House, Stamford Street, London SE1 9NQ. Tel: 01-928 7900).
Computer-aided Design Centre (Madingley Road, Cambridge CB3 0HB. Tel: Cambridge 63125). Development of computer-aided design systems for chemical, mechanical, electrical electronic and civil engineering, building, construction and industrial design.

20
Industrial Adviser. Seconded from TGWU for two years. Provides advice to Ministers and senior officials particularly on Trade Union aspects over the whole range of the Department's activities, and to other Departments. V

21
Industrial and Commercial Policy. General industrial strategy, and focal point for the Department's interest in economic, financial, fiscal, trade, manpower, prices and incomes, social and environmental policies. Also provides some common services for the Department of Trade. V

22
Industrial Planning. Work on the Government's policy on planning agreements, and matters concerning the National Enterprise Board. MT

23
Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV, and publicity services generally. The Department's Chief Information Officer is also responsible for the information work of Common Services (see page 14). V

Department of Industry

Index page 15

24

Posts and Telecommunications. Sponsorship of the Post Office's Postal, Telecommunications, Data Processing, and Giro and Remittance Services businesses; this includes borrowing and capital investment matters; planning; incomes policies; Board appointments; constitutional, legislation and land questions. Sponsorship of Cable and Wireless Ltd.

Governmental aspects of international postal and telecommunications relations, including International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Universal Postal Union (UPU), CEPT, EEC and Commonwealth Telecommunications Organisation (CTO) matters.

25

Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department.

The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Small Firms Information Centres

The Department of Industry in association with the Scottish Office and the Welsh Office operates a chain of 10 Small Firms Information Centres throughout Great Britain. The centres are designed to offer a free signposting service to small firms and people wishing to establish a business and to assist small firms in finding the right sources of help for their problems.

Correspondence should be addressed 'Small Firms Information Centre'.

Birmingham. 53 Stephenson Street, Birmingham B2 4DH (021-643 3344, Telex 337919).
Bristol. Colston Centre, Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4UB (0272 294546, Telex 449650).
Cardiff. 16 St. David's House, Wood Street, Cardiff CF1 1ER (0222 396116, Telex 497515).
Glasgow. 57 Bothwell Street, Glasgow G2 6TU (041-248 6014, Telex 779334).
Leeds. 5 Royal Exchange House, City Square, Leeds LS1 5PQ (0532 445151, Telex 557687).
London. 65 Buckingham Palace Road, London SW1W 0QX (01-828 2384, Telex 917920).
Luton. 35 Wellington Street, Luton LU1 2SB (0582 29215, Telex 826115).
Manchester. Peter House, Oxford Street, Manchester M1 5AN (061-832 5282, Telex 667952).
Newcastle. 22 Newgate Shopping Centre, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 5RH (0632 25353, Telex 537429).
Nottingham. 48-50 Maid Marian Way, Nottingham NG1 6GF (0602 49791, Telex 377313).

EEC Information Unit

1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (01-215 4301).
The EEC Information Unit helps firms of all types and sizes by answering general questions about EEC membership and by guiding them where necessary to more specialised information sources.

Regional Development and Investment Grants Offices

Billingham
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, Queensway House, West Precinct, Billingham, Cleveland TS23 2NF. Tel: (0642) 553671. Telex 58608. Answer back: Ingra Billham.
Director: P. E. Nielsen.
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Cleveland, Cumbria (excluding Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Durham, Humberside, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, and Yorkshire; also East and West Lindsey in Lincolnshire but only the intermediate areas of Gainsborough, Horncastle, Louth, Mablethorpe and Skegness for regional development grants.

Bootle
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, St. Peter's House, Stanley Precinct, Bootle, Merseyside L20 3LZ. Tel: 051-922 4030. Telex 627162. Answer back: Ingra Bootle.
Director: E. Atherton.
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Cheshire, parts of Cumbria (Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Grange-over-Sands and Ulverston), Greater Manchester, Lancashire and Merseyside; also the intermediate areas of Alfreton, Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Heanor, the High Peak District and Stavely in Derbyshire, Sutton-in-Ashfield and Worksop in Nottinghamshire and Oswestry in Salop.

Cardiff
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, 24-26 Newport Road, Cardiff CF2 1SY. Tel: (0222) 42611. Telex 49538. Answer back: Ingra Cardiff.
Director: J. M. G. Lynch.
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants – Wales, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly) and the assisted areas of Devonshire. This office also deals with residual questions on the Derelict Land Clearance areas of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Staffordshire. Investment grants – Wales, Avon, Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Derbyshire (except the High Peak District, Alfreton and Heanor), Devonshire, Dorset, Gloucestershire, Hereford and Worcester, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire (Boston, South Holland, North and South Kesteven and Lincoln City), Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire (except Worksop and Sutton-in-Ashfield), Salop (except Oswestry), Somerset, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, West Midlands and Wiltshire.

Glasgow
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Office, Magnet House, 59 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 7BT. Tel: 041-221 9833. Telex 77611. Answer back: Ingra Glasgow.
Director: P. D. H. King.
Area for which responsible: Regional development grants and investment grants – Scotland.

London
Department of Industry, Regional Development Grants Division, Room 2722, Millbank Tower, Millbank, London SW1P 4QU. Tel: 01-211 5518. Telex 918829. Answer back: DTI Tower London.
Director: C. E. Ohlson.
Area for which responsible: Scotland, England and Wales; all applications for investment grant on ships, hovercraft and computers. Applications for investment grant on plant and machinery dealt with by the former Southend office for firms in Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight), Hertfordshire, Kent, London (Greater London Council area), Norfolk, Oxfordshire, Suffolk, Surrey and Sussex are now dealt with by the following Regional Development Grants Offices, except for those firms who have already been otherwise informed:

Firms with titles beginning	RDGO
A–B and H–L	Billingham
C–G	Bootle
M–Z	Cardiff

1 Regional and District Offices

The Department of Industry's main regional network is based on its eight Regional Offices in England.

The Regional Offices represent the Department in its dealings with industry, local authorities, the Regional Offices of other Government Departments and other local bodies and organisations. The Regional Offices are also responsible for administering selective assistance to industry in Assisted Areas and for other aspects of regional industrial development. Some activities are also undertaken by the Regional Offices on behalf of the Department of Trade, such as export promotion, while the Regional Offices also serve the Department of Energy.

In addition some parts of the work of these Departments are handled through specialist local offices, including offices dealing with Regional Development Grants and the residual Investment Grants under the Department of Industry and HM Coastguard, Mercantile Marine Offices, Marine Survey Offices and the Official Receivers in bankruptcy and company liquidation under the Department of Trade.

Regional Development and Investment Grants offices are listed on page 5. Small Firms Information Centres are listed on page 5.

North
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear, Cleveland, Durham and Cumbria (except the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands)
Regional Director: R. L. Sutton
Industrial Director: H. T. Hill
■● Regional Office: Wellbar House, Gallowgate, *Newcastle upon Tyne* NE1 4TR (Newcastle upon Tyne (0632) 27575, Telex 53178).
● District Office for Cumbria: Town Hall, *Cockermouth*, Cumbria CA13 9NP Cockermouth (090-082) 3498/9, Telex 64173).

North-West
Cheshire, Lancashire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, High Peak District of Derbyshire and that part of Cumbria in the Employment Office areas of Barrow-in-Furness, Dalton-in-Furness, Ulverston and Grange-over-Sands
Regional Director: N. S. Belam
Regional Industrial Director: G. Moore
■● Regional Office: Sunley Building, Piccadilly Plaza, *Manchester* M1 4BA (061-236 2171, Telex 667104).
Sub Office for Merseyside: 1 Old Hall Street, *Liverpool* L3 9HJ (051-236 5756, Telex 628013).

Yorkshire and Humberside
North, South and West Yorkshire and Humberside
Regional Director: J. H. McEnery
Regional Industrial Director: A. R. M. Graham
■● Regional Office: Priestley House, 1 Park Row, *Leeds* LS1 5LF (Leeds (0532) 443171, Telex 557925).

West Midlands
Salop, West Midlands Metropolitan County, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Hereford and Worcester
Regional Director: J. K. L. Thompson
● Regional Office: Ladywood House, Stephenson Street, *Birmingham* B2 4DT (021-632 4111, Telex 337021).

East Midlands
Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire (except High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire
Regional Director: N. Lott
● Regional Office: Cranbrook House, 47 Cranbrook Street, *Nottingham* NG1 1ES (Nottingham (0602) 46121. Telex 37143).

London and South-East
Greater London, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire and Isle of Wight
Regional Director: A. C. Coging
Regional Office: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, *London* W14 8QH (01-603 2060, Telex 25991).
Branch Office: Concord House, 454/458 London Road, *Croydon* CR9 2QB (01-684 9781).

South-West
Cornwall (including Isles of Scilly), Devon, Somerset, Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Avon and Dorset
Regional Director: R. C. McVickers
Regional Industrial Director: C. E. Cannell
● Regional Office: The Pithay, *Bristol* BS1 2PB (Bristol (0272) 291071, Telex 44214).
■ South-Western Industrial Development Office: Phoenix House, Notte Street, *Plymouth* PL1 2HF (Plymouth (0752) 21891/4, Telex 45494).

East
Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk and Suffolk
Regional Director: B. Feinstein
Regional Office: Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, *London* W14 8QH (01-603 2070, Telex 25991).
District Office for certain matters for Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire: Market Place House, *Reading*, Berks RG1 2EN (Reading (0734) 581261).

■ Regional Industrial Director (in addition to Regional Director).
● Offices providing services for British exporters (services for British exporters in the London and South-East and Eastern regions are provided by the Department of Trade's headquarters' Export Services and Promotions Division).

Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

The Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department (SEPD) in Glasgow and the Welsh Office Industrial Department in Cardiff, in addition to exercising those industrial functions which have now been transferred to the Scottish and Welsh Secretaries of State, carry out certain functions for the Department of Industry on an agency basis. These parts of the Scottish and Welsh Offices, and the Northern Ireland Department of Commerce in Belfast, maintain close liaison with the Department on matters of common concern and interest.

Scotland
A. G. Manzie, Under-Secretary, Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department.
W. B. Kirkpatrick, Industrial Director.
● Office for the whole of Scotland: Alhambra House, 45 Waterloo Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (041-248 2855, Telex 77583).
● District Office for the Highlands and Islands and North East Scotland: Caledonia House, 63/67 Academy Street, *Inverness* IV1 1LU (Inverness (0463) 30867/8).

Wales
J. H. Clement*, Director, Industrial Department of the Welsh Office.
A. Sutton, Industrial Director.
● Office for the whole of Wales: Government Buildings, Gabalfa, *Cardiff* CF4 4YL (Cardiff (0222) 62131, Telex 49267).
District Office for North Wales: Government Buildings, Dinerth Road, *Colwyn Bay*, Clwyd (Colwyn Bay (0492) 44261).

Northern Ireland
J. T. B. Quan, Assistant Secretary, Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland.
● Office for the whole of Northern Ireland: Chichester House, 64 Chichester Street, *Belfast* BT1 4JX (Belfast (0232) 34488, Telex 747025).

Mr. Manzie, Mr. Clement* and Mr. Quan act as the equivalent of the Regional Director for the Department of Industry, and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Sutton, as the equivalent of the Regional Industrial Director.

* Director as from 28 July 1976.

Offices of the Department of Industry; the industrial divisions of the Scottish and Welsh Offices; and of the Department of Commerce, Northern Ireland.

2 Department of Trade

Overseas trade. The Department is responsible for commercial policy and relations with overseas countries and is concerned with economic policies affecting the international position of the United Kingdom. It promotes United Kingdom commercial interests overseas, negotiates on trade and commercial matters, and administers United Kingdom protective tariffs. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board, which was set up in January 1972 and has the Secretary of State for Trade as President, the Department promotes British exports, providing an export information service to industry and commerce, largely through the eight regional offices, and handling Government support for overseas trade fairs. The Export Credits Guarantee Department is a separate Department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, providing a credit insurance facility, and guaranteeing finance, for exported goods and services.

Shipping and civil aviation. The Department is the sponsor for the United Kingdom shipping and civil aviation industries including the conduct of international negotiations. It is also responsible for the regulation of marine safety.

The Department sponsors the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority and the Civil Aviation Authority, and approves the capital investment of these bodies. In addition, the Department issues policy guidance to the Civil Aviation Authority and administers the Authority's annual grant until such time as full recovery of costs is attained.

Commerce and industry. The Department is responsible in general for the basic legal framework for the regulation of industrial and commercial enterprises, administering a number of statutes governing company affairs and insolvency. It also holds general responsibility for company law, patent, trade mark and copyright matters, and for all matters affecting insurance. The Department of Trade is also the sponsor Department for tourism and the hotel and travel industries; the newspaper, printing and publishing industries; the film industry and the distributive and service trades.

Secretary of State for Trade and President of the Board of Trade
Edmund Dell

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:
Trade
Michael Meacher

Overseas, trade policy, including EEC questions, commercial relations and tariffs
Export Credits Guarantee Department
British Overseas Trade Board
Tourism and hotel and travel industries
Newspaper, film and publishing industries
Distributive and service trades

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State:
Companies, Aviation and Shipping
Stanley Clinton Davis

Civil aviation, marine and shipping policy
Companies legislation
Insurance supervision
Insolvency service
Patent Office

Department of Trade

2

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Peter Thornton

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
S. D. Wilks Chief Executive **British Overseas Trade Board**	Export Services and Promotions	ESP	W. K. Ward
	Overseas Projects Group	OPG	P. G. F. Bryant
	Special Adviser on Japanese Market		J. I. McGhie
R. W. Gray**	General Division	Gen	J. R. Steele
	Commercial Relations and Exports 1*	CRE1	S. Abramson
	Europe Industry and Technology	EIT	Miss K. E. Boyes
P. S. Preston	Commercial Relations and Exports 2	CRE2	W. M. Knighton
	Commercial Relations and Exports 3	CRE3	D. N. Royce
	Commercial Relations and Exports 4	CRE4	L. Lightman
	Commercial Relations and Exports 5	CRE5	J. Caines
	Export Development†	ED	D. N. Royce
P. A. R. Brown	Patent Office	Pats	E. Armitage
	Insurance	I	M. S. Morris
	Companies Policy	CP	R. C. M. Cooper
	Companies Administration	C	D. Eagers
	Insolvency Service	InsS	E. G. Harper
	Publishing, Tourism, Films and Distribution	PTFD	Miss M. J. Lackey
W. P. Shovelton	Civil Aviation Policy	CAP	G. C. Dick
	Civil Aviation (International Relations)	CAIR	G. T. Rogers
	Shipping Policy	SP	G. Lanchin
	Marine	MAR	J. N. Archer
	Chief Inspector of Accidents (Reports direct to Secretary of State)	AIB	W. H. Tench
	Information	Inf	N. Gaffin

Industrial Advisers:‡
S. Baker (Co-ordinator), B. Nicholls

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection are shown on page 14.

* Branch 2 of CREI reports through Mr. Abramson to Mr. Preston. † Branch 2 of ED reports through Mr. Royce to Mr. Wilks. ‡ Work is also undertaken on behalf of the Department of Industry. ** Mr. Gray also has responsibility for co-ordinating advice on Export Policy matters.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	8811074/5
AD	The Adelphi, John Adam Street, WC2N 6BQ	01-217 3000	22119
AT	Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, EC1N 2HD	01-583 8931	
BR	2-14 Bunhill Row, EC1Y 7LL	01-606 4071	
CL	Cleland House, Page Street, SW1P 4LW	01-222 8020	917865
CO	Companies House, 55-71 City Road, EC1Y 1BB	01-253 9393	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	8811074/5
P	Southampton Buildings, WC2 1AY	01-405 8721	
PS	Parliament Square House, 34-36 Parliament Street, SW1A 2ND	01-212 7676	24730
S	Sanctuary Buildings, 16-20 Great Smith Street, SW1P 3DB	01-215 7877	8811074/5
SM	Shell Mex House, Strand, WC2R 0DP	01-217 3000	22119
SU	Sunley House, 90-93 High Holborn, WC1V 6LP	01-405 6911	264084
TM	Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, WC2A 2JY	01-405 7641	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

Some activities are undertaken on behalf of the Department of Trade by the regional and district offices of the Department of Industry (see page 6). Each Divisional entry following includes an address code to indicate its location.

2

Department of Trade

Address Code page 9

1

British Overseas Trade Board. President, Secretary of State for Trade; chairman, Sir Frederick Catherwood; vice-chairman, HRH The Duke of Kent. The Board consists of representatives of industry and commerce and of the Confederation of British Industry, Trades Union Congress, and the Departments of Trade and Industry, Export Credits Guarantee Department and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. It directs the work of the Export Services and Promotions and Export Development Divisions and the Overseas Projects Group, and the Exports to Japan Unit. V

Exports to Japan Unit. Offers specialist advice on the Japanese market, and co-ordinates the export promotion programme for Japan, including that of the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo. HH

2

Commercial Relations and Exports. Protection of UK commercial interests overseas. Treaties and trade agreements with other countries, representations on commercial matters, etc. Trade questions arising from membership of the EEC. Assisted overseas by commercial departments of missions and consulates. There are five divisions, the first concerned with matters of general external policy including GATT and UNCTAD, and the others with individual countries and related general groupings. The latter four divisions have certain general export promotion responsibilities. V

Responsibility also for:

International Technological Collaboration Unit (Culham Laboratory, Abingdon, Oxfordshire. Tel: Abingdon (0235) 21840, Telex: 83189). Responsible for implementing technological collaboration agreements between Britain and other countries; assists in technological exchanges.

3

Europe, Industry and Technology. Co-ordination of interests of Departments of Trade, Industry, and Prices and Consumer Protection on a wide range of matters relating to UK membership of the European Communities. Main policy responsibility for advice to industry and commerce on these subjects. Departmental link with Parliamentary Scrutiny Committees. Industrial and technological aspects of UK membership of EEC and co-ordination of Departmental work in this field. Technological relations with West European countries. V

4

Overseas Projects Group. Co-ordination of official support for consultants, contractors, manufacturers and bankers pursuing major contracts in large projects overseas. Assistance in certain cases from the Overseas Projects Fund with pre-contractual expenses of firms pursuing major contracts. V

5

Export Development. General policy on export promotion. Development and finance of British Overseas Trade Board's export promotion activities. Co-ordination of the Department's interests in overseas aid, education and training for overseas trade and export implications of public sector purchasing. The Queen's Awards office. Export Licensing Branch. V

6

Export Services and Promotions. Under the direction of the British Overseas Trade Board and working closely with British Diplomatic Service Posts abroad, provides, with the Export Sections of the Department of Industry's Regional Offices, the Industrial Development Division of the Scottish Economic Planning Department, the Welsh Office Industrial Department, and the Department of Commerce in Northern Ireland, advice, information and assistance to British companies engaged in overseas trading. Liaison with Technical Help to Exporters. XH

General Export Services Branch. Export services for firms in the London and South Eastern Region and the Eastern Region. Supply of information on overseas market prospects for particular goods and services. Help with business visits abroad and in making trade contacts overseas. Liaison with trade associations, etc. XH

Special Export Services Branch. Export Marketing Research Scheme. Arrangements for inward missions, VIPs and other business visitors from overseas. Home duty tours for Commercial Officers from overseas. Liaison with Export Clubs. European Components Service. British Export Trade Research Organisation (BETRO) Trust. XH

Export Data Branch. Export Intelligence Service – a computer-based service providing subscribers with details of specific export opportunities and market intelligence on a selective basis. Collection, storage and dissemination of information on markets and marketing methods. Information on overseas tariffs and import regulations. Commercial standing of overseas firms. 'Hints to Businessmen' publications. XH

Fairs and Promotions Branch. Supports collective participation at overseas trade fairs through the joint venture and British pavilion schemes. Organises all-British fairs, symposia, British Shopping Weeks and Store Promotions. Provides general information on overseas trade fairs. Supports groups of British businessmen visiting overseas markets through the outward mission scheme. Liaison with UK trade fairs and exhibition industry. HH

7

General. Anti-dumping investigations; protective actions against disruptive imports; import licensing; import duties; duty reliefs and remission; tariff origin rules; and general questions arising on the EEC Common Customs Tariff. The Division is also responsible for the Department of Trade input into general economic and industrial policy, general questions on export credit and co-ordination of the Department's policies towards export assistance and import saving. K

8

Companies Policy. Review of companies legislation; harmonisation of EEC company law; inflation accounting; industrial democracy. S

9

Companies Administration. Administration of the Companies Acts and related legislation; Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, Protection of Depositors Act, etc.; unit trusts; relations with the accountancy profession. Consideration of applications for investigation and carrying out investigations of companies under Sections 164, 165, 172 and 334 of the 1948 Companies Act and inquiries under Sections 32 and 109 of the 1967 Companies Act. S

Companies Registration Office

10

Industrial Advisers. Provide industrial advice for Ministers and senior officials over the whole range of the Department's activities, and beyond to other Departments and to NEDO, the British Overseas Trade Board, etc. The advisers have generally been directors of large companies. Each has experience of general management and more specific experience in the export and other specialised fields, and they work within Government for about two years. V

11

Insurance. Administration of the Insurance Companies Act 1974 including the authorisation and supervision of insurers; other matters affecting the insurance industry in Great Britain; matters affecting the overseas interests of British insurers including work in intergovernmental institutions, eg EEC, OECD and UNCTAD. S

12

Insolvency Service. All aspects of insolvency administration, including the winding-up of companies under the Companies Acts and the failures of individuals under the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Acts. Administration of the Official Receivers' service in the High Courts and provincial offices. Supervision of liquidators and trustees; accounting for and management of funds. Insolvency matters affected by EEC legislation and EEC Draft Bankruptcy Convention. BR

Official Receivers (High Court Offices)

Bankruptcy TM

Companies Winding Up AT

Official Receivers (Provincial offices) BR

13

Patent Office and Industrial Property and Copyright Department. Registration of patents, designs and trade marks. Policy on these matters and on copyright (and sub-office at Baskerville House, Browncross Street, New Bailey Street, Salford M3 5FU. Tel: 061-832 9571 – Trade marks and Designs only). P

14

Publishing, Tourism, Films and Distribution. Sponsorship of film industry, tourism, the printing, publishing, newspaper and book industries, personal service and distributive trades (other than food and drink) and commercial agents. CL

15

Civil Aviation Policy. Sponsorship role in relation to airlines and airports. Policy towards the British Airways Board, the British Airports Authority, and the Civil Aviation Authority, including appointments to these bodies, administration of the CAA grant and other matters under the Airports Authority Act 1965 and the Civil Aviation Act 1971. Formulation of policy and co-ordination of action on civil aviation security. Concern with aircraft noise and nuisance. The Civil Aviation Safety adviser provides advice on civil aviation technical and operational safety matters. SM and AD

16

Civil Aviation (International Relations). International relations including negotiations for traffic rights covering both scheduled and non-scheduled air services. EEC involvement in civil aviation matters. Relations with international civil aviation bodies, notably ICAO and ECAC Secretariat of the Commonwealth Air Transport Council. SM

17

Marine. Administration of merchant shipping legislation. Safety, construction and equipment (through Marine Survey Offices). Crew matters

Department of Trade

2

Index page 15

(through Mercantile Marine Offices and the Registry of Shipping), marine pollution, navigational aids, work in tidal waters, etc. SU

HM Coastguard. Co-ordination of marine search and rescue. SU

18

Shipping Policy. General policy questions affecting the UK merchant fleet including fiscal policy, investment incentives, defence considerations, and structure, profitability and economic health of the industry. International shipping policy issues including flag discrimination, the role of Governments in relation to shipping conferences, flags of convenience, law of the sea and various international conventions on shipowners' liability. Discussion and negotiation on such issues with other Governments either directly or in UNCTAD, IMCO, OECD and other international fora. AD

Sea Transport Branch. Responsible for provision of merchant shipping or shipping space to meet the needs of government departments. Deals with planning of sea transport operations. Provides shipping intelligence service. PS

19

Accidents Investigation Branch. The investigation, in the United Kingdom, of accidents in which any civil aircraft are involved and participation in other administrations' investigations elsewhere of accidents to British registered or manufactured aircraft. Reports direct to the Secretary of State. SM

20

Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and publicity services generally. Common Services provide other information services on behalf of the Department (see page 14).

21

Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department.

The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Export Credits Guarantee Department

Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury, London EC2P 2EL (01-606 6699, Telex 883601)

A separate Government Department responsible to the Secretary of State for Trade, ECGD provides credit insurance for UK exporters against non-payment risks, guarantees to banks for export finance, and insurance against political risks on new overseas investments. Support is also available against cost-escalation on certain large capital goods contracts; and for performance bonds on large cash or near-cash contracts.

Comprehensive Guarantee Underwriting Group: Wholeturnover supplier credit insurance for continuous business by manufacturers, merchants, confirming houses or overseas subsidiaries of UK firms, involving exports of raw materials, semi manufactures, consumer goods, consumer durables, production-line equipment and engineering goods. External trade. Overseas stockholding. Financial accounting and refinancing. Data processing. Claims. Publicity. ECGD regional organisation; offices at:

Central London	Waverley House, 7-12 Noel Street, London W1V 3PB
North London	593-599 High Road, Tottenham, London N17 6SW
South London	320 Purley Way, Croydon, Surrey CR9 4HL
Belfast	River House, High Street, Belfast BT1 2BE
Birmingham	Colmore Centre, 115 Colmore Row, Birmingham B3 3SB
Bristol	1 Redcliffe Street, Bristol BS1 6NP
Cambridge	72-80 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1NJ
Glasgow	Fleming House, 134 Renfrew Street, Glasgow G3 6TL
Leeds	West Riding House, 67 Albion Street, Leeds LS2 5AA
Manchester	Elisabeth House, St. Peter's Square, Manchester M2 4AJ

Project Underwriting Group A: Project underwriting policy and procedures. Buyer credit and specific supplier credit guarantees for sales of arms and civil aircraft. Specific supplier credit guarantees, buyer credits and lines of credit for Eastern Bloc countries. Guarantees for banks providing export finance. Guarantees for performance bonds on capital goods contracts of £2 million upwards. Cost escalation scheme for capital goods contracts of £2 million upwards.

Project Underwriting Group B: Specific supplier credit guarantees, buyer credits and lines of credit (except arms and civil aircraft and exports to Eastern Bloc countries). Guarantees for exports of ships, for overseas constructional works and for 'services' (consultancies, 'know how', leasing, etc). Insurance of new overseas investment against political risks.

Departmental Services Group: ECGD's Parliamentary work, policy coordination, assessment of market conditions, relations with export credit authorities overseas, international export credit agreements.

Headquarters organisation

K. Taylor (Secretary and Head of Department)

D. C. Smith (Under-Secretary)	Comprehensive Guarantee Underwriting Group
K. W. Cotterill (Under-Secretary and Deputy Head of Department)	Project Underwriting Group A
R. T. Kemp (Under-Secretary)	Project Underwriting Group B
J. Gill (Under-Secretary)	Departmental Services Group

Official Receivers' offices

Official Receivers are responsible for the administration of cases in bankruptcy and compulsory liquidation. Inquiries should be addressed to the nearest Official Receiver.

High Court of Justice
Senior Official Receiver: J. B. Clemetson.

Bankruptcy
Thomas More Building, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, London WC2A 2JY (01-405 7641).
Official Receivers: D. A. Thorne; J. Tye.

Companies Winding-up
Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1N 2HD (01-583 8931).
Official Receivers: L. R. Bates; N. Saddler; H. W. J. Christmas.

Birmingham. Commercial Union House, Martineau Square, Birmingham B2 4UP (021-236 8831/7). A. S. Ford; J. F. Hirst.

Bournemouth. Burlington Arcade, Bournemouth BH1 2JS (0202-28208/9). R. F. Savage.

Bradford. West Riding House, Cheapside, Bradford BD1 4LJ (0274-33651/2). V. Duffy.

Brighton. Windsor House (East Entrance), 30-35 Edward Street, Brighton BN2 2JZ (0273-64301/4 and 688265/8). J. F. O'Reilly.

Bristol. Sun Alliance House, 4 Colston Avenue, Bristol BS1 4BN (0272-290268). D. S. Clackett.

Cambridge. 49 Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LT (0223-53930 and 59646). W. J. Llewellyn.

Canterbury. Lombard House, 12-17 Upper Bridge Street, Canterbury CT1 2NQ (0227-62070 and 65037). A. R. Haigh.

Cardiff. 3rd Floor, Hayes House, The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 2UG (0222-30575/6/7). B. J. Longley.

Continued on page 13

3 Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

The Department of Prices and Consumer Protection was set up in March 1974, under a Secretary of State, and took over responsibility from the former Department of Trade and Industry for policy on prices and consumer affairs, and from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for policy on food prices.

Prices. The Department is the focal point for measures to deal with the generality of prices questions. It sponsors the Price Commission and has the principal responsibility for policy over the whole range of retail prices, including food prices, except for those of the nationalised industries. It has overall responsibility for policy on food subsidies, though other Departments undertake the detailed administration.

Consumer protection. The Department deals with consumer affairs generally and is responsible for policy on fair trading, home and consumer safety, consumer credit, standards, weights and measures, including metrication, and for monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices. The Director General of Fair Trading is appointed by the Secretary of State.

Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection and Paymaster General
Shirley Williams

Minister of State
John Fraser

Consumer protection
Home and consumer safety
Restrictive practices
Monopolies and mergers
Metrication
Consumer credit
National Consumer Council
Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State
Robert Maclennan

Price Code and future prices legislation
'Price Check' scheme
Trading standards
Food subsidies
Commodity markets
Appointment of Chairmen and members to Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils
Consumer Advice Centres
Packaging
Devolution
EEC – Food and Fisheries

Headquarters organisation

Permanent Secretary: Sir Kenneth Clucas

The chart is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
J. C. Burgh	Prices Policy and Consumer Credit	PPC	W. Nicoll
	Food Prices and Distribution	FPD	I. H. Lightman
	Fair Trading	FT	C. E. Coffin
	Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards*	MQS	E. N. Eden
	Information*	Inf	Miss S. Jefferies
	Personnel and General Co-ordinator*		Miss J. Blow

* Report direct to Sir Kenneth Clucas.

Divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Prices and Consumer Protection, Trade, and Industry are shown on page 14.

The Department also has responsibility for the work of the Price Commission, the Office of Fair Trading, the Monopolies and Mergers Commission the Metrication Board, the British Hallmarking Council, the Hearing Aid Council, the National Consumer Council, the Consumer Protection Advisory Committee, and the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils.

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	8811074/5
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
CS	Chapter Street House, 26 Chapter Street, SW1P 4NS	01-834 7032	

Each Divisional entry following includes an address code to indicate its location.

Department of Prices and Consumer Protection

3

Address Code page 12

1

Prices Policy and Consumer Credit. Policy on price control or supervision for non-food goods and services (except distribution); prices legislation and overall responsibility for policy relating to the Price Code; focal point for Departmental interest in prices and income policy. Implementation of the Consumer Credit Act 1974. Liaison with Consumer Credit Division of Office of Fair Trading. Enforcement of credit control restrictions. Administration of hire purchase legislation. V

2

Food Prices and Distribution. Policy on distribution and prices and margins in the food industry. Policy and legislation on food subsidies. Implementation, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, of food subsidy schemes. 'Price Check'. V

3

Fair Trading. Monopolies, mergers and restrictive practices (including EEC competition rules). Consumer advice and protection (other than standards, weights and measures, and consumer credit). Safety of consumer goods, including fireworks, Certification trade marks and hall-marking. General liaison with the National Consumer Council, the Office of Fair Trading and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Responsibility for the Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils. V

4

Metrology, Quality Assurance and Standards. Policy on UK and international standards and on quality assurance. British participation in international standards organisations. Government support to the British Standards Institution. Co-ordination of Government policy on metrication and liaison with the Metrication Board. AB

British Calibration Service. Provides authenticated certification of the accuracy of measuring instruments of all kinds, with traceability of such calibrations to the national standards. CS

Weights and Measures Service. Provides a technical service to Weights and Measures Authorities and others in discharge of the Department's statutory responsibilities under the Weights and Measures Act 1963. CS

5

Information. The public presentation of Departmental policies, activities and services through press, radio and TV and publicity services through press, radio and TV and publicity services generally. Common Services provide other information services on behalf of the Department (see page 14). V

6

Common Services. Accountancy Services; Economics and Statistics; Establishment; Finance and Economic Appraisal; Parliamentary Branch; Solicitor's Department.

The above Divisions serve the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection (see page 14).

Associated organisations of the three Departments

Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency. PO Box 165, London SW1P 3DB.

British Airports Authority. 2 Buckingham Gate, London SW1E 6JL (01-834 6621, Telex 919039).

British Standards Institution. 2 Park Street, London W1A 2BS (01-629 9000).

British Tourist Authority. 64 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1NF (01-629 9191).

Civil Aviation Authority. Aviation House, 129 Kingsway, London WC2B 6NN (01-405 6922).

Design Council. 28 Haymarket, London SW1Y 4SU (01-839 8000).

English Tourist Board. 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU (01-730 3400).

Metrication Board. 22 Kingsway, London WC2B 6LE (01-242 6828).

Monopolies and Mergers Commission. New Court, 48 Carey Street, London WC2A 2JT (01-831 6111).

National Computing Centre. Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED (061-228 6333, Telex 668962).

National Research Development Corporation. Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SL (01-828 3400).

Performing Right Tribunal. Room 105, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY (01-405 8721, ext. 3353).

Price Commission. Neville House, Page Street, London SW1P 4LS (01-222 8020).

The Office of Fair Trading. Field House, Bream's Buildings, London EC4A 1PR (01-242 2858).

Official Receivers' offices

continued from page 11

Chester. Dee Hills Park, Chester CH3 5AR (0244 21471/2). H. Robertson.

Croydon. Park House, 22 Park Street, Croydon CR9 1TX (01-681 2633). R. A. D. Copper.

Exeter. Eastgate House, High Street, Exeter EX4 3JU (0392-55445). A. J. Seldon.

Gloucester. Grosvenor House, Station Road, Gloucester GL1 1ST (0452-21658/9 and 27997). H. W. Kirkwood.

Hull. Beverley House, St. Stephen's Square, Hull HU1 3XF (0482-23720 and 23729). J. E. Friend.

Ipswich. St. Clare House, Greyfriars, Ipswich IP1 1LX (0473-56731). T. A. Tuck.

Leeds. Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds LS1 5BX (0532-448851). W. A. Bishop.

Leicester. Prospect House, 94 Regent Road, Leicester LE1 7DE (0533-22251/3). H. Roach.

Liverpool. West Africa House, 25 Water Street, Liverpool L2 0RQ (051-236 9131/2), K. Matthewson.

Manchester. Townbury House, 11 Blackfrairs Street, Salford M3 5AB (061-832 2471) K. A. Miller; A. N. Percy.

Newcastle upon Tyne. 3rd Floor, 4 St. Nicholas Buildings, St. Nicholas Street, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 1RF (0632-21104/5). F. Durkin.

Northampton. 90 Abington Street, Northampton NN1 2BX (0604-37288/9). W. J. Llewellyn.

Norwich. Davey House, Castle Meadow. Norwich NOR 02D (0603-28983/4). T. A. Tuck.

Nottingham. 1 Collin Street, Nottingham NG1 7EP (0602-51596/8). W. W. Jordan.

Plymouth. 63 New George Street, Plymouth PL1 1RD (0752-68554). A. J. Seldon.

Reading. PO Box No. 40, Monarch House, 75-79 Caversham Road, Reading RG1 8AW (0734-581931/5). E. A. Perkins.

Rochester. Gordon House, Star Hill, Rochester (0634-42603 and 46906). A. R. Haigh.

St. Annes-on-Sea. Petros House, St. Andrews Road North, Lytham St. Annes FY8 2JD (0253-721271). M. Clark.

Sheffield. 8/12 Furnival Gate, The Moor, Sheffield S1 4QN (0742-26691/3). T. Wilks.

Southampton. Western Range, Old Ordnance Survey Building, London Road, Southampton SO9 1NQ (0703-23348/9 and 23340). R. F. Savage.

Southend. 2nd Floor, Colman House, 61 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea SS2 6EF (0702-41316/7). J. M. Christensen.

Stockton. 4 Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Teesside TS18 3BP (0642-65598/9). F. Durkin.

Stoke. London House, Hide Street, Stoke-on-Trent ST4 1QN (0782-45256/8). A. K. Sales.

Swansea. 5th Floor, Sun Alliance Building. 166/167 St. Helens' Road, Swansea SA1 5DL (0792-42861/3). P. W. Nunn.

Watford. 40 Clarendon Road, Watford WD1 1HJ (0923-44288). F. L. Sage.

4 Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection: Common Services

The chart below is not intended to show the relative status of the posts.

Deputy Secretary	Division or Department		Head of Division
D. A. Lovelock Principal Establishment and Finance Officer	Establishment Senior Staff Management	SSM	G. Parker
	Establishment Personnel	EP	E. J. D. Warne
	Establishment Management Services and Manpower	EM	G. C. Lowe
	Establishment General Services	EG	J. Fish
	Finance and Economic Appraisal	FEA	R. H. F. Croft
M. J. Kerry The Solicitor	Overseas Trade and ECGD	Sol A	T. D. Salmon
	Domestic Commercial Law and Consumer Protection	Sol B	G. A. Preston
	Prosecutions and Investigations	Sol C	J. A. Trapnell
	Industry and Financial Assistance	Sol D	J. B. Evans
Prof. A. T. Peacock Chief Economic Adviser	Economics and Statistics 1	EcS 1	D. R. H. Sawers
	Economics and Statistics 3	EcS 3	P. M. Rees
L. S. Berman Director of Statistics	Economics and Statistics 4	EcS 4	R. O. Goss
	Economics and Statistics 5	EcS 5	T. S. Pilling
	Economics and Statistics 6	EcS 6	Miss R. J. Maurice
	Business Statistics Office	BSO	M. C. Fessey
	Accountancy Services	AccS	H. A. Parfitt
	Information	Inf	R. J. J. Tuite
	Parliamentary Branch	PB	Miss P. A. Davey

The Deputy Secretaries each report to the Permanent Secretaries of the three Departments as appropriate on matters affecting their respective Departments. Mr. Parfitt reports to Mr. Sharp (shown under Department of Industry).

London addresses

Code	Address	Telephone	Telex
V	1 VICTORIA STREET, SW1H 0ET	01-215 7877	8811074/5
AB	Abell House, John Islip Street, SW1P 4LN	01-211 3000	
HH	Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	
K	Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, SW1E 6SJ	01-215 7877	
XH	Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, EC4M 7HU	01-248 5757	886143

Each Divisional entry includes an address code to indicate its location.

1

Accountancy Services. A common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, Energy and Prices and Consumer Protection for all accountancy questions. HH

2

Economics and Statistics. Economic and statistical analysis and advice; forecasts and special studies to assist in formulating economic and industrial policies; data collection and processing. There are five divisions providing a common service to the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. They are: industrial, regional, and aerospace economics: economics of planning agreements (EcS1); manufacturing industry – monitoring and assessment (EcS3); home economy – economics and statistics; price code and consumer protection: shipping and aviation economics (EcS4); international trade and balance of payments (EcS5); financial statistics: statistics of research and development; statistics of the distributive and services trades (EcS6). V

Business Statistics Office (Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP7 1XG. Tel: 0633 56111). The principal Government agency for collecting and processing statistics from business firms.

3

Establishment. There are four divisions which provide common services to the Departments of Industry, Trade, Prices and Consumer Protection: Senior Staff Management – personnel management above Principal level; Establishment Personnel – personnel management Principal level and below; Establishment Management Services and Manpower – organisational matters, management services, manpower forecasts, complementing and staff inspection, public appointments, honours; Establishment General Services – establishment matters common to all classes, office services, libraries and industrial staff, dispersal policy, focal point for Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration cases and Race Relations Board cases. V

Statistics and Market Intelligence Library. A reference library for the use of the Departments and the public of material on overseas markets, including large collections of economic and general statistics, catalogues of foreign manufacturers, overseas market surveys and development plans, and overseas trade and telephone directories. XH

4

Finance and Economic Appraisal. General financial policy and control for the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection. Co-ordination and preparation of the Estimates and PES forecasts. Development and application of criteria for evaluation of current and proposed expenditure and of the effectiveness of the expenditure programmes. Liaison and co-ordination for Exchequer and Audit Department, Public Accounts Committee and Select Committee on Expenditure. Control of accounts work and internal audit. AB

5

Solicitor's Department. Acts as adviser on legal matters involved in the work of the Departments of Industry, Trade, and Prices and Consumer Protection and the Export Credits Guarantee Department. It is responsible for drafting all subordinate legislation, and for prosecutions arising from Department-administered Acts. There are four divisions. Division A – overseas trade and ECGD; Division B – domestic commercial law and consumer protection; Division C – prosecutions and investigations; Division D – industry and industrial assistance, posts and telecommunications and patents. K

6

Parliamentary Branch. Responsible for co-ordinating all parliamentary work for the Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection – public and private Bills, subordinate legislation, Parliamentary Questions, etc. V

7

Information. Briefing, paid publicity, external and internal publications, including *Trade and Industry*, and the EEC Information Unit (see page 5). The Departments of Industry, Trade and Prices and Consumer Protection undertake the public presentation of their own Departmental business (see pages 4, 11, and 13). V

Index

Accidents Investigation Branch (Aviation), 2.19
Accountancy profession, 2.9
Accountancy services, Departmental, 4.1
Aero-engine industry *see* Aircraft industry
Aerospace industry, 1.14
Agricultural equipment, 1.9
Air Travel Reserve Fund Agency, *page* 13
Aircraft
  accident investigation, 2.19
  noise and nuisance, 2.15
(*see also* Aircraft industry; Civil aviation)
Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Bill
  aircraft industry, 1.15
  shipbuilding industry, 1.12
Aircraft industry
  aero-engine projects, 1.14, 1.15
  aircraft equipment, 1.14
  Concorde, 1.16
  export promotion, 1.15
  international matters, 1.15
  market assessment, 1.15
  RB211, 1.15
  research, 1.14
  Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., 1.15
  structure, 1.15
(*see also* Aerospace industry; Civil aviation)
Airports and aerodromes, 2.15
Anti-dumping investigations, 2.7
Assisted areas, 1.1, 1.2
Automation, 1.7, 1.10
Aviation *see* Civil aviation

Balance of payments statistics and forecasts, 4.2
Bankers, 2.4
Bankruptcy, 2.12
Bills, Parliamentary, 4.6
Boat building industry, 1.12
Board, 1.11
Book publishing, 2.14
British Airports Authority, 2.15, *page* 13
British Airways Board, 2.15
British Calibration Service, 3.4
British Export Marketing Centre, Tokyo, 2.1
British Overseas Trade Board, 2.1, 2.5
'British Shopping Weeks' and store promotions, 2.6
British Standards Institution, 3.4, *page* 13
British Steel Corporation, 1.13
British Tourist Authority, *page* 13
Business Statistics Office, 4.2
Business visitors from overseas, 2.6
Business visits abroad, 2.6
Bicycle industry *see* Cycle industry

Cable and Wireless Ltd., 1.24
Calibration, 3.4
Capital projects overseas, 2.4
Car hire industry, 1.9
Caravan industry, 1.9
Certification of trade marks, 3.3
Chemicals, 1.6
Civil aviation
  Accidents Investigation Branch, 2.19
  aircraft noise and nuisance, 2.15
  British Airways Board, 2.15
  economics and statistics, 4.2
  international relations, 2.16
  security, 2.15
(*see also* Aircraft; Aircraft industry; Airports and aerodromes)
Civil Aviation Authority, 2.15, *page* 13
Civil Aviation Safety Adviser, 2.15
Clothing industry, 1.6
Coastguard, HM, 2.17
Commercial agents, 2.14
Commercial interests of the UK overseas, 2.2
Commercial policy, 1.21
Commercial relations and treaties, 2.2
Commonwealth Air Transport Council, 2.16
Companies Acts, Administration of, 2.9
Companies: Insurance Companies Act, 2.11
Companies Investigation Branch, 2.9
Companies' liquidation, 2.12
Companies Registration Office, 2.9
Companies (Winding-up), 2.12
Company law: EEC questions, 2.8
Competition: EEC rules, 3.3
Components: European Components Service, 2.6
Computer industry, 1.7
Computer-aided Design Centre, 1.19
Concorde, 1.16
Construction equipment industry, 1.10
Consultants, 2.4
Consumer advice and protection, 3.3
  economics and statistics, 4.2
  National Consumer Council, 3.3
  Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils, 3.3
Consumer credit, 3.1
Consumer goods: safety, 3.3
Contractors, 2.4
Copyright, 2.13
Corrosion, 1.10
Council of Engineering Institutions, 1.18
Credit
  commercial standing of overseas firms, 2.6
  consumer credit, 3.1
  control restrictions, 3.1
  export credit policy, 2.7
  Export Credits Guarantee Department, *page* 11
Customs duties, 2.7
Cutlery, 1.11
Cycle industry, 1.9

Data processing (Post Office), 1.24
Diesel engines, marine, 1.12
Depositors, Protection of, 2.9
Design Council, 1.18, *page* 13
Design registrations, 2.13
Dispersal policy, Departmental, 4.3
Distributive trades, 2.14, 3.2
  economics and statistics, 4.2
Dumping: anti-dumping policy and actions, 2.7

EEC *see* European Economic Community
EEC Information Unit, 4.7, *page* 5
Economic and statistical services, 4.2
Economic appraisal, 4.2, 4.4
Economic policy, 1.21
Electrical engineering industry, 1.10
Electronics industry, 1.7
Employment: EEC qualifications, 1.18
English Industrial Estates Corporation, 1.2
English Tourist Board, *page* 13
Establishment Divisions, 4.3
Estimates, Departmental, 4.4
Europe: industrial and technological relations, 2.3
European Civil Aviation Conference, 2.16
European Components Service, 2.6
European Economic Community
  common customs tariff, 2.7
  company law, 2.8
  competition rules, 3.3
  EEC Information Unit, 4.7, *page* 5
  employment qualifications, 1.18
  industrial and technological aspects, 2.3
  insolvency legislation, 2.12
  insurance industry, 2.11
  posts and telecommunications, 1.24
  regional policy, 1.1
European Space Agency, 1.14
European Space Documentation Service, 1.18
Exhibitions, 2.6
Export clubs: liaison, 2.6
Export credit policy, 2.7
Export Credits Guarantee Department, *page* 11
Export Data Branch, 2.6
Export development, 2.5
Export finance, 2.7
Export Intelligence Service, 2.6
Export Licensing Branch, 2.5
Export Marketing Research Scheme, 2.6
Export promotion
  British Overseas Trade Board, 2.1, 2.5
  business visitors from overseas, 2.6
  business visits abroad, 2.6
  civil aircraft and aero-engines, 1.15
  education and training, 2.5
  export services and promotions, 2.6
  Exports to Japan Unit, 2.1
  Hints to Businessmen, 2.6
  major contracts overseas, 2.4
  overseas market prospects, 2.6
  Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, 4.3
  Technical Help to Exporters, 2.6
  trade contacts overseas, 2.6
  trade missions, 2.6
Exports to Japan Unit, 2.1

Factories: building and leasing, 1.2
Fair trading, 3.3
  Office of Fair Trading, *page* 13
Fairs and Promotions Branch, 2.6
Fertilisers, 1.6
Film industry, 2.14
Financial policy and control, 4.4
Fireworks: safety, 3.3
Food prices and distribution, 3.2
Footwear, 1.6
Foundry industry, 1.13
Fraud prevention: investments, 2.9
Furniture industry, 1.11

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade: general policy, 2.2
Giro, 1.24
Glass industry, 1.11
Government Chemist, Laboratory of, 1.19

Hallmarking, 3.3
Hints to Businessmen, 2.6
Hire purchase, 3.1
Honours, 4.3
Hovercraft, 1.12

ICAO *see* International Civil Aviation Organisation
IMCO *see* Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation
Import duties, duty reliefs and remissions, 2.7
Import finance, 2.7
Import licensing, 2.7
Import regulations, Overseas, 2.6
Import saving policies, 2.7
Imports
  protective action against disruptive imports, 2.7
Incomes, 3.1
Industrial Advisers, 1.20, 2.10
Industrial co-ownership, 1.4
Industrial democracy, 2.8
Industrial Development Act, 1.3
Industrial Development Certificates, 1.2
Industrial Development Unit, 1.5
Industrial Estates Corporation, English, 1.2
Industrial planning, 1.22
Industrial policy, 1.21
Industrial property, 2.13
Industrial technologies, 1.10, 1.18
Industry
  advice on membership of the European Communities, 2.3
  economics and statistics, 4.2
  financial assistance, 1.2, 1.5
  Queen's Award, 1.18, 2.5
  R & D information service, 1.18
  regional development, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3
  small firms, 1.4
  Small Firms Information Centres, 1.4, *page* 5

Industry Act 1972, 1.2, 1.5
assistance to shipbuilding firms, 1.12
Inflation accounting, 2.8
Information services
Industry, 1.23
Prices and Consumer Protection, 3.5
Trade, 2.20
Insolvency Service, 2.12
Insurance industry, 2.11
Insurance of export credits and overseas investments, *page* 11
Inter-governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation, 2.18
International Civil Aviation Organisation, 2.16
International Technological Collaboration Unit, 2.2
International Telecommunications Union, 1.24
International trade relations, 2.2
Investment grants, 1.3
Investment grant offices, *page* 5
Investments
British Steel Corporation, 1.13
fraud prevention, 2.9
insurance against political risks overseas, *page* 11
inward investment, 1.2
Post Office, 1.24
shipping investment incentives, 2.18
Inward missions, 2.6
Iron and steel industry, 1.13

Japan
British Export Marketing Centre, 2.1
Exports to Japan Unit, 2.1

Laboratory of the Government Chemist, 1.19
Leather industry, 1.6
Legal matters, 4.5
Library, 4.3
Liquidation of companies, 2.12
Local Employment Act 1972, 1.2

Machine tool industry, 1.8
Man-made fibres, 1.6
Management, Departmental
accountancy services, 4.1
dispersal policy, 4.3
economic and statistical services, 4.2
estimates, 4.4
financial management, 4.4
information services, 4.7
organisational matters, 4.3
staff management, 4.3
Manufacturing machinery, 1.8
Marine equipment industries, 1.12
Marine pollution, 2.17
Marine safety, 2.17
Marine search and rescue, 2.17
Marine Survey Service, 2.17
Marine technology, 1.12, 1.17
Marketing
assistance to exporters, 2.6
Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, 4.3
Materials handling, 1.10
Materials research, 1.17
Mechanical engineering industries, 1.8
Mechanical handling, 1.10
Medicines, Proprietary, 1.6
Mercantile Marine Offices, 2.17
Merchant seamen, 2.17
Merchant shipping *see* Shipping
Mergers, 3.3
Metals, Non-ferrous, 1.10
Metrication, 3.4
Metrication Board, 3.4, *page* 13
Metrology, 3.4
Minerals, 1.10
Mining machinery, 1.8
Monopolies, 3.3
Monopolies and Mergers Commission, 3.3, *page* 13
Motor cycle industry, 1.9
Motor industry, 1.9

National Computing Centre, 1.18, *page* 13
National Consumer Council, 3.3
National Engineering Laboratory, 1.19
National Enterprise Board, 1.22
National Physical Laboratory, 1.19
National Research Development Corporation, 1.18, *page* 13
Nationalised Industry Consumer Councils, 3.3
Navigational Aids, Marine, 2.17
Newspaper industry, 2.14
Northern Ireland Department of Commerce, *page* 6

OECD *see* Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Office of Fair Trading, 3.3, *page* 13
Official Receivers, 2.12, *pages* 11, 13
Oil pollution at sea, 2.17
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
insurance industry, 2.11
shipping, 2.18
Outward mission scheme, 2.6
Overseas aid, 2.5
Overseas commercial interests of the UK, 2.2
Overseas contracts, 2.4
Overseas firms' commercial standing, 2.6
Overseas investments, *page* 11
Overseas Projects Group, 2.4
Overseas science and technology, 1.18
Overseas tariffs and import regulations, 2.6
Overseas trade fairs, 2.6
Overseas trade: statistics and forecasts, 4.2
Overseas trade: training, 2.5

Paper industry, 1.11
Parliamentary Branches, 4.6
Patent Office, 2.13
Pedal cycle industry, 1.9
Performing Right Tribunal, *page* 13
Pesticide Residue Analysis Information Service, 1.19
Petrol retailing, 1.9
Planning agreements, 1.22
Plant: process plant engineering and contracting, 1.10
Plastics, 1.6
Pollution
aircraft noise and nuisance, 2.15
oil pollution at sea, 2.17
Posts and telecommunications, 1.24
Pottery industry, 1.11
'Price Check', 3.2
Price Code, 3.1
economics and statistics, 4.2
Price Commission, *page* 13
Prices, 3.1, 3.2
Prices and Consumer Credit, 3.1
Printing industry, 2.14
Process plant engineering and contracting industries, 1.10
Professional institutions, 1.18
Prosecutions, 4.5
Public appointments, 4.3
Public sector purchasing, export implications of, 2.5
Publicity, 1.23, 2.20, 3.7
Publishing industry, 2.14

Quality assurance, 3.4
Queen's Awards, 1.18, 2.5

Regional and District Offices *page* 6
Regional development grants, 1.3
Regional development offices, *page* 5
Regional industrial development, 1.1
Regional industrial finance, 1.2
Regional policies: economics and statistics, 4.2
Registry of Shipping, 2.17
Research
aviation and aerospace, 1.14
economics and statistics, 4.2
marine technology, 1.17
materials, 1.17
National Research Development Corporation, 1.18, *page* 13
public sector contractors, 1.18
Requirements Boards, 1.17
Research establishments, 1.19
Restrictive trade practices, 3.3
Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd., 1.15
Rubber, 1.6

Safety
aviation, 2.15
consumer goods, 3.3
fireworks, 3.3
marine, 2.17
Scientific instruments, 1.7
Scottish Economic Planning Department, *page* 6
Sea transport of government cargo, 2.18
Seafarers, 2.17
Search and rescue at sea, 2.17
Security: civil aviation, 2.16
Selective Price Restraint Scheme, 3.2
Service trades, 2.14
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing industries, 1.12
Shipowners' liability, 2.18
Shipping
commercial and international relations, 2.18
construction and equipment, 2.17
crew matters, 2.17
defence considerations, 2.18
economics and statistics, 4.2
government cargo, 2.18
investment incentives, 2.18
law of the sea, 2.18
policy on UK fleet, 2.18
Registry of Shipping, 2.17
safety, 2.17
shipping intelligence service, 2.18
Small firms, 1.4
Small Firms Information Centres, 1.4, *page* 5
Solicitor's Department, 4.5
Space industry *see* Aerospace industry
Staff management, 4.3
Standards, 3.4
Statistical services, 4.2
Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, 4.3
Steel industry, 1.13
Store promotions overseas, 2.6
Subsidies, food, 3.2
Synthetic fibres, 1.6

Tariffs
EEC common customs tariff, 2.7
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 2.2
overseas tariffs, 2.6
tariff origin rules, 2.7
'Techlink', 1.18
Technical Help to Exporters, 2.5
Technical information services, 1.18
Technology
EEC membership, 2.3
European collaboration, 2.3
industrial technologies, 1.10, 1.18
International Technological Collaboration Unit, 2.2
marine technology, 2.17
materials technology, 1.17
Queen's Award to Industry, 1.18, 2.5
technological manpower, 1.18
transfer to industry, 1.18
Technology Reports Centre, 1.18
Telecommunications, 1.7, 1.24
Terotechnology, 1.10
Textiles, 1.6
Timber industry, 1.11
Tobacco industry, 1.6
Toiletries, 1.6
Tourism, 2.14
British Tourist Authority, *page* 13
English Tourist Board, *page* 13
Tractor industry, 1.9
Trade, Overseas: statistics and forecasts, 4.2
Trade agreements with other countries, 2.2
Trade and Industry, 4.7
Trade fairs, 2.6
Trade marks
certification, 3.3
registration, 2.13
Trade missions, 2.6
Trade unions: industrial adviser, 1.20
Trading: fair trading, 3.3
Trailer industry, 1.9
Treaties, Commercial, 2.2

Unit trusts, 2.9
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
commercial relations and exports, 2.2
insurance industry, 2.11
shipping, 2.18
Universal Postal Union, 1.24

Vehicles, Motor, 1.9

Warren Spring Laboratory, 1.19
Waste management policy, 1.10
Weights and measures, 3.4
Welding machinery, 1.8
Welsh Office Industrial Department, *page* 6

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BOTB News

Unparalleled opportunities for exporters in Canada

In a world of uncertain trade prospects, Canada is that rare phenomenon, a sound market with the certitude of continuing growth. At the present time it offers unparalleled opportunities for British exporters of almost every kind of product and service, particularly in the western provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, says Lord Garnock, vice-chairman (Canada) of the North American Advisory Group, in his foreword to a booklet, 'Canada West – Your Opportunity', published this week by the British Overseas Trade Board.

The 35-page illustrated booklet has been compiled by the BOTB's North American Advisory Group (NAAG) which, under the chairmanship of Lord Redmayne, advises the board on export promotion in North America. An insert in the booklet gives schedules of future development projects in Alberta and British Columbia, ranging from the construction of massive petrochemical plants to the building of municipal and academic centres.

Lord Garnock continues, 'Just as in the heady days of the Alaska gold rush it was not the prospectors who made their fortunes but the providers of services to these prospectors, so today the potential for those who can offer services to the big capital investors seems unlimited.'

The booklet contains chapters by experts on both capital and consumer goods sectors of the western Canadian market. For example, the chapter 'Alberta's Industrial and Commercial Policy' has been contributed by Mr. W. J. M. Wenzel, formerly Assistant Deputy Minister in Alberta's Ministry of Industry and Commerce, and 'Consumer Goods Selling into Western Canada' by Mr. A. Robinson, managing director of the UK operation of Woodward Stores Ltd. – a chain of 18 department stores operating exclusively in Western Canada.

With over 80 per cent of Canada's existing oil and natural gas production located in Alberta and British Columbia, a substantial section of the booklet is devoted to opportunities related to the exploitation of natural resources. The exploration and recovery schemes for oil and gas in Alberta, and mining of the Albertan oil sands, of which Athabasca is the largest, are described in detail by Geoffrey Miles, British consul general in Edmonton, and a chapter on the openings for British equipment in Athabasca itself is provided by Mr. H. Porter, joint managing director of Motherwell Bridge Engineering Ltd. and a member of the NAAG.

Mr. B. L. Strachan, Consul General in Vancouver, analyses why less than 10 per cent of British companies engaged in worldwide export trade are represented in western Canada, and stresses that 'the field is wide open' for many more British firms.

Copies of the booklet are available from the British Overseas Trade Board, Publicity Unit, Room 231A, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET, tel. 01-215 3221.

Talk on Anglo-Japanese trade

Now that the Japanese economy is surely on the road to recovery, the opportunities for British exporters to gain a better foothold in the market will be improving.

'The way forward in Anglo-Japanese trade' is to be the subject of a talk given by Mr. J. I. McGhie, head of the British Overseas Trade Board's Exports to Japan Unit, at a London Chamber of Commerce talk-in on Japan on 29 July. Mr. McGhie, former Minister (Commercial and Economic) at the British Embassy in Tokyo, will be addressing the delegates, together with representatives of the Japan Trade Centre (JETRO) in London and the managing director, international operations, of EMI Ltd., who will present a case-study. Mr. Derek Gorton of Barclays Bank, and the Japan Section, London Chamber of Commerce, will chair the meeting.

Further details of the talk-in can be obtained from Ms. Diane Wright of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, tel. 01-248 4444 ext. 336) or Exports to Japan Unit, Department of Trade, Hillgate House, 26 Old Bailey, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7162.

Discussion following Bulgarian visit

Following their mission to Bulgaria in June the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry are holding a debriefing meeting on 28 July at the chamber's headquarters in Cannon Street.

Mission members will give their impressions of the current business climate with Mr. L. Friedman of Rubery Owen Holdings Ltd. (leader of the mission) will be in the chair. The meeting will be followed by an informal reception which will provide an opportunity for discussion.

Further details from Elizabeth Sachrajada, East European Section, London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 69 Cannon Street, London EC4N 5AB, tel. 01-248 4444 ext. 37.

Mission to Jordan report available

A report on a recent trade mission to Jordan organised by the Committee on Middle East Trade (COMET) is now available. Single copies are obtainable free of charge from Mr. Browser, Room 305, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1, tel. 01-215 5576 or 01-215 5376.

A library for exporters

Foreign trade statistics and other economic statistics from almost every country in the world are available for reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library at Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU. A modern well-equipped library of over 85,000 volumes, it has a reading room for visitors and provides a document-copying service. There are trade directories covering 150 countries, and an expanding collection of trade catalogues of overseas manufacturers. The library opens from 9 to 5.30, Mondays to Fridays (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368 or Telex No. 886143).

Exhibitions and Fairs

Massive participation from machinery manufacturers at Milan plastics fair

From Mr. A. A. Gattoni, British Consulate General, Milan: Leading European and American firms connected with the plastic and rubber sectors took part in the Plast '76 Exhibition held in Milan from 20-26 June in the Milan exhibition ground, and aimed at reaching the Italian plastics transforming industry.

This is an international event which comes to Italy every four years with similar exhibitions taking place in the UK, West Germany and France in the intervening years. Plast '76 was organised by the three Italian associations in the plastic and rubber sectors. It attracted about 650 exhibitors from 16 countries on a nett exhibition area of approximately 50,000m².

Four British firms exhibited on joint venture terms and this participation was sponsored by the British Plastics Federation and the BOTB. The British Plastics Federation also had their own information stand. The exhibition attracted a large number of visitors from Italy and abroad which, according to the organisers, were slightly more than in previous years.

The main feature was the massive participation from machinery manufacturers, who have more than doubled the area occupied four years ago, and left only 30 per cent of the total area to plastics manufacturers and transformers. Italian firms have of course come in force to the show (Italy is the number three manufacturer and exporter of plastics and rubber machinery in the world) but foreign participation was also high.

A fairly complete picture of what UK industry can offer to plastics and rubber transformers, was on display at stands of Italian agents and subsidiaries of British firms.

The joint venture stand, although only grouping four firms, embraced all aspects of the plastics and rubber sector, and was displaying plastic products (Briggs and Townsend Ltd.), machinery (Barwell Machine Machine Marketing Ltd.), instrumentation and control equipment (Gulton Europe) and components (Filton Ltd.). All exhibitors at the BOTB stand were pleased with the way the market demand is picking up in Italy. A particularly high number of visitors from Italy and abroad visited the exhibition, with record figures being reached in the last four days of the show, which confirmed this exhibition's important role with buyers from Mediterranean, Middle Eastern and Communist countries.

World congress on rehabilitation

The British Ambassador at Tel Aviv, Mr. T. A. K. Elliott trying out an electrical wheel chair manufactured by Messrs. Newton Aids Ltd. of London and Mr. R. Hodgkinson of the firm.

From M. Alan-Smith, First Secretary (Commercial), British Embassy, Tel Aviv: Five British firms plus one subsidiary company took part in a joint venture commercial exhibition sponsored by the British Hospitals Export Council, connected with the 13th International Rehabilitation Congress held in Tel Aviv between 13-18 June. One other British firm in the field also took part under the aegis of its local agent. The Central Council for the Disabled also provided an information stand at the exhibition.

The last meeting of the congress took place in Sydney, Australia, four years ago. A large and distinguished foreign participation was this year attracted to the event. At least 50 delegates from the UK attended.

Members of the British firms exhibiting were also inscribed as congress delegates. Alf Morris, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security, and Jack Ashley, MP, were unable to attend as planned because of the Parliamentary situation in Britain, but Lewis Carter Jones, MP, was able to join the second half of the congress and visited the exhibition.

Most of the British exhibitors sold the entire contents of their stands and received valuable additional inquiries both from Israeli and international clients.

Nepcon exhibitors pleased with show

From Jay Freeman, Commercial Officer, British Trade Development Office, New York: Twelve British firms participated in a joint venture organised by the Westminster Chamber of Commerce on 8-10 June at the New York Coliseum. The show, NEPCON EAST '76, exhibited a wide range of electronic production and packaging equipment and was attended by over 12,000 buyers and engineers.

Inquiries

The British exhibitors received many inquiries and made sales at the show. The agent at the booth for Elite Engineering and J. Parfitt Ltd. reported a total of 1,000 inquiries for the two firms. They exhibited a component lead forming machine and an automatic component locator.

Sales

Willsher and Quick received 40 buyer inquiries and four inquiries from potential agents. Procirc reported 100 inquiries and sold two tape applicator machines at £800 each. SSI Fix Equipment reported 200 inquiries and estimated that sales from these would amount to £40,000 over the next 12 months. Electrautomation Ltd. had 150 inquiries, sold one PC board assembly machine for £900 and received one order for a trial installation. Seven agents expressed interest in US representation.

Most firms indicated an intention to attend next year's show to be held in Philadelphia from 17-19 May next year.

Container tie-up fails to mar UK role in Sydney

From F. Culver, British Consulate General, Sydney: British firms, overcoming problems caused by a container depot strike, staged a successful exhibition at the International Catering Trade Fair at the Sydney showgrounds from 4-8 July.

The strike, at a Sydney suburban depot, tied up products of four of the UK companies. However, Australian agents of these firms swiftly provided alternative exhibits, and the British display was uniformly attractive.

Altogether, the British contingent in this joint venture manned 14 individual stands and a London Chamber of Commerce inquiry bureau.

This year's Sydney exhibition opened on a Sunday – a successful innovation which attracted nearly 5,400 visitors, a record for an opening day. Attendances during the week exceeded 4,000 on most days – considerably more than last year's daily average.

The fair was opened by Mr. Henry Hill, president of the Australian Catering Fair Association, the sponsors, who said: 'The past two years have not been easy for our industry but the range and scope of the products on show demonstrates that the exhibitors have done a magnificent job.'

Among the British exhibitors there was general optimism that inquiries would yield substantial long-term trading results.

The fair attracted 125 Australian and overseas exhibitors and of the international contingent the British section was the largest and most varied.

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Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science.
If you have an interesting story about British inventions and successes or outstanding export orders, why not tell the BBC about it?
Firms are often named and many thousands of inquiries are fed back each year.
A leaflet headed 'Tell the world' is available.
Write to Export Liaison Unit, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH or phone 01-240 3456, ext. 2039 (telex 265781, cables Broadcasts London W1).

British audio company for Japanese exhibition

Keith Monks of Keith Monks (Audio) Ltd. in southern England checks one of a batch of record cleaning machines for export to Japan. He himself will be in Japan from 31 August-4 September as an exhibitor at the Audio Equipment Exhibition to be held in the British Export Marketing Centre in Tokyo.

British exports to Iran in 1975 were valued at nearly £500,000,000

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NB

What chance does your product stand in the Dutch market?

Not sure? Then ask us to find out. We can conduct a survey on your behalf and establish what the existing market is, its size, concentration and outlets, and the potential within the market for your product. We will also monitor competition, compare prices, and locate the best media for your purpose.

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Contact: Mr. Alabaster. Tel: 01-405 1358
THE NETHERLANDS-BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
307 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON WC1V 7LS
Manchester office Tel: 061-834 5674

ENCIRCLE TI 136 ON PAGE 293 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Trade Information

Hungarian Deputy Prime Minister visits Britain

Dr. Gyula Szeker, one of Hungary's four Deputy Prime Ministers, has been visiting the UK this week at the invitation of Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade. He is the most senior representative of the Hungarian Government to have visited Britain.

Dr. Szeker, who has main responsibilities for international economic matter, is accompanied by Dr. Janos Nagy, deputy minister for foreign affairs, Istvan Torok, deputy minister for foreign trade, Andor Huszar, general manager of the Tisza Chemical Works and Dr. Sandor Szeppelfeld, general manager of the Lenin Metallurgical Works.

In addition to talks with Mr. Dell and other Ministers, Dr. Szeker has been meeting industrialists and the business community.

UK exports to Hungary in 1975 amounted to £44.5 million; the main items being chemicals (£13 million) and machinery and transport equipment (£11.3 million). UK imports from Hungary in 1975 amounted to £25.6 million of which fruit and vegetables (£4.5 million) machinery and transport equipment (£3.8 million) clothing (£3.6 million) and textiles (£2.2 million) were the main items.

Czechoslovakia's Five Year Plan

Details of the Czechoslovak Five Year Plan for 1976 – 80 have now been published. The booklet, entitled 'Directives for the Economic and Social Development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the years 1976-80' is available on loan from the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Department of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU and may be inspected there. (Tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 368).

Trade Secretary meets Argentina's Economics Minister

Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Trade, with Dr Martinez de Hoz, Argentine Minister of Economy. The Argentine minister visited London privately this week during a tour of several European capitals.

Notices to Importers

Issued by the Department of Trade, Import Licensing Branch, Charles House, 375 Kensington High Street, London W14 8QH.

No. 1563: Woven cotton textiles and cotton yarn from Singapore

Notice to Importers No. 1518, published in *Trade and Industry*, 31 October 1975, stated that a further Notice would be published about the arrangements for licensing those goods not covered by the EEC/Singapore Agreement. The restrictions on these goods are being phased out in accordance with Article 2 of the Gatt Multifibres Arrangement (MFA), and the quota level for the period 1 January 1976 to 31 March 1977 is set at 100,000 sq. yd and covers the items set out below:

Tariff heading	Description
55.05 55.06	Cotton yarn
ex 55.08 ex 58.04 ex 59.13	Woven cotton fabrics
ex 61.04	Women's and girls' woven cotton undergarments
ex 61.06	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like, of woven cotton
ex 62.02	Household textiles of woven cotton
ex 62.05	Other made up textile articles of woven cotton

Licensing arrangements

Effectively there is no additional licensing requirement, since imports of these items from Singapore are already subject to UK import licensing. The Singaporean authorities will continue to administer the quota as at present, by issuing export certificates to Singaporean exporters for onward transmission to UK importers. These certificates, together with a completed form ILB/A, should be sent by the importers to Import Licensing Branch, at the address given above, who will issue import licences up to the overall quota limit of 100,000 sq. yd.

UK import surveillance

In addition to the textiles covered by this Notice, and Notice to Importers No. 1518, most other textiles from Singapore and other non-EEC countries are subject to UK surveillance arrangements. Descriptions of these goods and the licensing arrangements are set out in Notices to Importers Nos. 1484 and 1502.

Imports for re-export

Imports of 'restricted' cotton textiles from Singapore will not be set off against the quota if they are re-exported from the UK in the same state or after limited processing. The general import licensing arrangements for re-export are set out in Notice to Importers No. 1441.

Inquiries: Import Licensing Branch, tel. 01-603 4644, ext. 367.

Imposition of anti-dumping duty on polyester fibre from Romania

An anti-dumping duty of 25 pence per kilogram is being imposed, from 22 July 1976, on polyester fibre imported in the form of polyester tops from Romania.

This decision follows an investigation by the Department of Trade of an anti-dumping application announced on 12 April 1976 published in *Trade and Industry* on 16 April 1976. As a result of the investigation the Department is satisfied that imports of Romanian polyester tops have taken place at dumped prices; that this dumping has caused material injury to the UK industry; and that it is in the national interest to take anti-dumping action.

The order imposing this duty, the Anti-Dumping Duty (No. 2) Order 1976 (SI 1976/1100), allows relief to be granted where, on application being made, the department is satisfied that particular goods have not been dumped, or that the margin of dumping is less than the duty.

Copies of the order may be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London WC1, or by post from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH.

Business visits to Zaire

The Embassy of the Republic of Zaire in London have recently announced that the Z.20 per diem expenditure requirement is no longer obligatory for foreign visitors to Zaire.

It has also been announced that in future, it should be possible for all visa applications for visits to Zaire to be processed by the Zaire Embassy in London within 48 hours.

US Patent Office rules of practice: proposed amendments

The Patent and Trade Marks Office of the United States has announced proposed changes in the rules of practice to help solve in part problems caused by the delays in the delivery of papers by mail to the office within the time periods set for response by applicants.

Generally, under the proposed new rules, where a time limit for taking action is set in any pending patent or trade mark application or where proceedings are pending before the office, correspondence or fees will be considered as being timely filed if (1) deposited with the US postal service within the time for response, and (2) accompanied by a certificate indicating when the correspondence or fee was so deposited. The person signing the certificate should have a reasonable expectation that the correspondence would be mailed on or before the date indicated.

Views, objections, recommendations or suggestions relating to the proposed rule changes should be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, Washington DC 20231 on or before 20 August 1976.

A copy of the notice is available for consultation in the Chancery House Annexe of the Science Reference Library (Holborn Branch), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1AY.

Great Britain and travel

Newsday, a Long Island (New York) daily newspaper with a circulation of half-million, concluded an article on travel to Britain: 'Tourist offices representing many other countries of the world exist as well, but to class them with the British is like matching Tiny Tim against Muhammed Ali. When it comes to prizes for "best organised" and most inclusive" tourist advisers, the British give a good demonstration of why the place is still called Great Britain.'

Hints to business men booklets

Revised editions of the booklets on France, Bulgaria, Denmark, Afghanistan, and the People's Republic of Benin, and the Republic of Togo have been published on the 'Hints to Business men' Series. British business men who intend visiting these countries on export business can obtain copies of the booklets from Export Services and Promotions Division, Department of Trade, Room DO5, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU, tel. 01-248 5757 ext. 7146, or any Regional Office of the Departments of Trade and Industry.

Advertisements are accepted for all booklets in the series which covers over 100 countries. Inquiries about advertising should be addressed to Cheiron Press Ltd., 8-10 Parkway, London NW1 7AD, tel 01-267 1285.

ECGD news

£5 million line of credit for Hungary

The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed a £5 million line of credit which Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd., acting on behalf of a consortium of London clearing and Scottish banks have arranged with the National Bank of Hungary.

The loan will help finance capital goods and associated services contracts placed in the UK by Hungarian buyers. UK exporters will receive 85 per cent of the contract price from the loan; the remaining 15 per cent is payable from the buyer's own resources.

To qualify under the terms of the loan a contract must have a minimum value of £5,000 and be placed by 15 July 1978.

This brings the total of ECGD backed lines of credit arranged by Morgan Grenfell over the last five years for National Bank of Hungary to £17 million. Contracts placed under previous lines have included train lighting and generating equipment, forklift trucks, computers, vehicles and articulated trailers.

Exporters interested in further details of this facility should contact either Mr. E. J. Crumplin of ECGD (tel. 01-606 6699 ext. 7572), or Mr. A. J. A. Thompson of Morgan Grenfell (tel. 01-588 4545 ext. 2163).

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exporters (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

Tariff and Trade Notices

Finland

Excise taxes. The Finnish authorities have announced the following revised rates of excise tax:

BN no.	Description	Rate of tax
17.04	Sugar confectionery	4.20 Fmks per kilo
17.04	Liquorice	4.20 Fmks per kilo
18.06	Chocolate in blocks	5.20 Fmks per kilo
18.06	Chocolate couverture	4.20 Fmks per kilo
ex 21.07	Non-alcoholic products suitable for the manufacture of beverages:	
	Containing sugar	0.55 Fmks per litre plus 0.55 for every part by which the product is to be diluted
	Not containing sugar	0.40 Fmks per litre plus 0.40 for every part by which the product is to be diluted
ex 22.01	Natural and artificial spa waters and aerated waters	0.40 Fmks per litre
ex 22.02	Beverages with a basis of milk and cocoa and lemonades, flavoured aerated and spa waters falling within heading 22.02 and other non-alcoholic beverages falling within this heading:	
	Containing sugar Not containing sugar	As for 21.07
ex 22.09	Compound alcoholic beverages or 'concentrated extracts' suitable for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages:	
	Containing sugar Not containing sugar	As for 21.07

The following tax has been introduced:

BN no.	Description	Rate of tax
Chapter 31	Fertiliser	0.05 Fmks per kilo

No further information is available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461

Tariff amendments. The Finnish authorities have announced the following amendments to the headings and notes of the Finnish Customs Tariff:

BN	
09.01	Now reads as follows: A Coffee, unroasted B Coffee, roasted C Coffee substitutes containing coffee D Coffee husks and skins
84.06	The following proviso is added: Proviso 3 to subheading 84.06.D II – Parts falling within this subheading, and used in industry for the manufacture of outboard motors, shall be exempted from the payment of customs duty subject to compliance with conditions stipulated by the Cabinet.
84.63	Proviso 1, line two, for 'self propelled machines' read 'outboard motors'.
85.08	Proviso, line two, for 'self propelled machines' read 'outboard motors'.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Denmark

New textile marking and labelling requirements. With effect from 1 July 1976 Denmark has adopted in full the measures set out in the European Communities Directive (EEC) No. 71/307 of 26 July 1971 and its subsequent amendments published in the EEC *Official Journal* L185/16 of 16 August 1971 and L14/15 of 20 January 1975. The measures are concerned with the fibre content marking on the labels of textile products.

The Danish authorities have also stipulated that when textile products are sold or offered for sale to consumers the labels must be written in Danish or in other languages which differ from Danish only slightly in spelling.

Further information

In many cases further information on the notices published on these pages is available to British exporters from the Department of Trade. The main branches concerned are: Commercial Relations and Exports (CRE) Division, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET (tel: direct dialling); and Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Data Branch, Export Services and Promotions Division, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel: 01-248 5757). In each case, the relevant information source is indicated at the end of the notice by its initials (OTAR or CRE) and, in the case of OTAR, the telephone extension. In the Tariff and Trade Notices section countries are grouped by continents as far as possible; they are listed alphabetically on the contents page.

The regulations apply to textile products sold or offered for sale after 1 July 1976. Products may, however, be sold to consumers until 1 April 1977 without observing these rules provided the products were manufactured or imported into Denmark before 1 July 1976.

Copies of the EEC Directive No. 71/307 with amendments and a translation of the Danish Textile Labelling Law may be obtained from OTAR.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 408/7174/482/423.

France

Footwear. The French *Official Journal* of 29 June 1976 announced that up to 15 September 1976 certain footwear with uppers of leather (64.02 ex A) now requires a technical visa, when imported from EEC countries, including the UK. Previously, technical visas were required from all countries other than EEC member states. The footwear in question comes under the French statistical nos. 64.02.51.1, 64.02.55.2 and 64.02.57.2. These numbers apply respectively to footwear with uppers of leather and (1) internal soles with a length less than 24cm, (2) internal soles with a length of 24cm or more, for men, and (3) internal soles with a length of 24cm or more, for women. The technical visa requirement does not apply to boots, sports and gymnastic footwear, ankle-boots, sandals or house-slippers of EEC origin.

The importer of products which need a technical visa has to apply to the appropriate French government department for the visa before the goods arrive. In support of his application he will require from his British supplier detailed pro forma invoices in duplicate, which must either be in French, or have a French translation attached. These must show prices in francs, or with an indication of the franc equivalent, together with number of items, and the statistical numbers referred to above.

Tariff quotas for certain steel products. The French *Official Journal* of 29 June 1976 announced the following duty-free tariff quotas for the second half of 1976:

Tariff item no.	Description	Quota (Metric tons) net
ex 73.15 A V b) 1	Wire rod, of a diameter between 4.5 and 6.5mm and with a carbon content between 0.62% and 0.74%	4,000
ex 73.15 A V b) 1	Wire rod, of a diameter between 4.5 and 13mm, and containing: From 0.60% to 1.05% of carbon; Not more than 0.05% of sulphur and phosphorus taken together; From 0.15% to 0.30% of silicon; Not more than 0.1% of all other alloys taken together with the exception of manganese and chrome	1,200
ex 73.16 A II b)	Used rails for re-rolling	21,000

The conditions which apply ton duty-free entry under these tariff quotas were determined by the arrete of 17 December 1969 which laid down the general regulations regarding tariff quotas.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 423/7174/408/482.

Spain

Global quotas. The Spanish *State Gazettes* of 8-10 July published resolutions of the Ministry of Commerce, calling the second half of the following global quotas:

Quota no.	Tariff no.	Goods	Value in pesetas
11	25.02 25.03	Pyrites and sulphur	136,950,000
47	69.11.B 69.12.B 69.13 69.14	Manufactures of ceramic articles	19,965,000
48	ex 70.13.B.1 70.21.A 70.21.B 70.21.C	Other glass manufactures	27,500,000
50	71.08	Rolled gold products	5,500,000
51	71.05 71.06 ex 71.09 71.10 71.11	Precious metals, precious metal-plated products, either raw or semi-finished	192,500,000
52	71.12 71.13 71.14 71.15 71.16	Imitation jewellery and other manufactures	22,000,000
Period for submitting applications: 30 days from 8 July 1976			
55	ex 73.23	Iron and steel containers	21,450,000
54	73.36	Stoves, heaters, cookers, gas rings, etc., as well as their parts of cast iron or steel	11,825,000
55	ex 73.40.C.1 73.40.C.2 73.40.C.3	Other manufactures of cast iron or steel	24,200,000
56	74.19.E 74.19.F	Other copper manufactures	10,725,000
57	ex 76.15 76.16.B	Other aluminium manufactures	11,825,000
59	82.03.A 82.03.B 82.03.C ex 82.03.E 82.04	Hand tools for industry	56,265,000
Period for submitting applications: 30 days from 9 July 1976			
60	ex 82.02 ex 82.06.A ex 82.06.B	Saws and blades	31,625,000
61	82.09 82.10 82.11.A 82.11.C 82.11.D 82.11.E 82.14	Cutlery, knives, etc., made of iron or steel	21,450,000
76	91.09.A ex 91.10	Watch cases	440,000
77	92.11.C 92.11.D 92.11.E	Phonographs, dictaphones, and other apparatus for sound recording and reproduction	23,595,000
79	93.01 93.02 93.03 93.04 93.05 93.06	Arms	18,150,000
80	93.07	Ammunition	9,075,000
82	97.04 97.05 97.08	Equipment and articles for parlour games	14,520,000
83	98.01.A.2.b 98.01.A.2.d 98.01.B 98.12.A	Miscellaneous manufactures	2,475,000
Period for submitting applications: 30 days from 10 July 1976			

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462/471/472/473.

Rates of commission for customs agents. The Spanish *State Gazette* of 14 February 1976 published an Order dated 15 January 1976 approving the rates of commission for customs agents and factors as remuneration for their appointed work in the customs processes for the clearance of goods.

Copies of the English translation of this order are obtainable. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 462/471/472/473.

Portugal

Tariff amendment. Portuguese *Dairio Da Republica* no. 128 of 1 June 1976 published Decree-Law no. 426/76, amending the MFN tariff rates applied to the following goods:

BN no.	MFN rate
29.44.05	1.2%
30.03.04	7.5%
38.19.09	4.8%
84.06.03	1.2%
84.12	1.2%
84.17.05	2.4%
85.15.03	2.4%
85.21.03	2.6%
88.03	1.2%
90.14	2.6%
90.17.02	2.6%
90.28.04	2.6%
97.04.04	16 Escudos per kg

The above rates apply until 1 July 1977.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Turnover tax amendments. *Diario da Republica* No. 141 of 18 June 1976 published Decree-Law 480/76 which amends the Turnover Tax Code and the lists of goods subject to the tax. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Duty exemptions. Portuguese *Diario da Republica* No. 130 of 3 June 1976 published Decree-Law 437/76, which grants exemption from import duties and other charges to machinery, equipment, accessories, agricultural implements and the like which are classed as gifts and are intended for agricultural co-operatives and collective agricultural production units. Adequate proof must be given that the goods are a gift and certain documentary procedures must be followed. Goods imported under this concession which are subsequently sold will be regarded as attempting to evade duty.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Import duty concessions. Portuguese *Diario da Republica* No. 77 of 31 March 1976 published Decree-Law 225-F/76. Under the terms of this decree the Minister of Finance may allow duty reductions or exemptions on imports of raw materials and other goods for processing or incorporating in national products by Portuguese industry.

These concessions will depend on a favourable report by the appropriate department of the Ministry of Industry and Technology stating that the import is of benefit to Portuguese industry because domestic production is non-existent or inadequate to meet the needs of the user industry. Such concessions will only be granted when the duty which would normally be payable on each clearance note is 5,000 Escudos or more, calculated on the minimum tariff.

The concessions will not apply to goods already eligible for exemptions or reductions by virtue of notes in the Import Tariff.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 458/461.

Yugoslavia

Foot and mouth disease precautions. Yugoslav *Official Gazette* no. 25 of 11 June 1976, item 361, contains an order imposing a ban on imports from Italy of animal products, derived from ungulates. Tinned products are excepted. Vehicles arriving from Italy are barred if they are carrying ungulates or products derived from ungulates unless these have been sprayed with disinfectants prior to entry into Yugoslavia. These measures are intended to prevent the spread of foot and mouth disease into Yugoslavia. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Car units: duty reductions. Yugoslav *Official Gazette* 18/1976 of 7 May 1976, provides for duty reductions, during 1976, of units, subunits and components required for manufacture of passenger cars. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 288/466/467.

Greece

Frozen meat banned. The Greek press of 17 June 1976 reports that from 1 August 1976 the import of frozen meat shall be prohibited, with the exception of meat shipped before 31 July 1976.

Fresh meat and live calves banned. According to the Greek press of 24 June 1976 import licences for fresh meat and live calves intended for slaughtering will not be granted wef 1 July 1976.

TV aerials: import unrestricted. According to the Greek press of 4 May, the import of TV aerials and cathode cables for use with TV aerials has become unrestricted.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 439.

Import of chicks. According to the Greek press of 29 June 1976, the Greek Government has given approval for issue of licenses for import of one million broiler chicks and two million eggs of layer hens for broiler chicks. These must be cleared through the Greek Customs by 31 October 1976. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5338.

Malta

Lead in cooking utensils regulations. The Malta *Government Gazette* of 9 July 1976 states that no person may import or sell any cooking utensil intended for use in the cooking or other preparation of food intended for human consumption, which utensil, when water is boiled therein, releases lead into water in excess of 0.05 mg per litre. These regulations shall come into force on such date as the Minister of Health may fix by order in the gazette. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Iran

Import regulations and duties. Details of the English translation of the Iranian tariff and import regulations for the Iranian year 2535 (21 March 1976 to 20 March 1977) are now available. British exporters requiring further information should specify the item(s) or preferably the Brussels Nomenclature number(s) in which they are interested. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 475/420/7062.

Senegal

Capital goods: duty changes. According to a recent Government decree, fiscal duty and statistical tax in Senegal are no longer payable on a wide range of capital goods. These items are now subject to the *taxe forfaitaire* at the reduced rate of 2.1 per cent. Further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 472/471/473/462.

Nigeria

Prohibited imports. Further to the notice published in *Trade and Industry* of 16 April (page 177) the Department of Customs and Excise, Lagos, have clarified the undermentioned items of the Import Prohibition Order 1976

1 Schedule 1, Part III
  i Item 23 – All the goods falling under tariff nos. 43.04, 54.05 and 58.07 excluding yarns (under 58.07A) are absolutely prohibited. Similarly, all the fabrics classifiable under Tariff Nos. 60.01, 60.06 and 70.20B with the exception of ready made articles like stockings and apparel are equally liable to absolute prohibition.
  ii Item 29 – It is only the hat bodies of wool, felt and fur felt classifiable under chapter 65 that are prohibited. The rest of the items including hats in that chapter can be imported without prohibition or restriction.
  iii Item 40 – Bottled beer is absolutely prohibited but canned beer is liable to import licence.
2 Schedule 3, Part III
  The importation of goods under item 1, tariff nos. 44.19 to 44.28 require an import licence.
3 The importation of meat and meat products requires compliance with the provisions of Food and Drugs Decree (No. 35) of 1974. By attaching a certificate by a health officer that the meat is fit for human consumption, the provisions of item 14 of Part 1 of Schedule 1 to the Import Prohibition Order 1976 would be fulfilled.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473/471/472/462.

Zambia

The Food and Drugs Regulations, 1976. A draft of the Food and Drugs Regulations, 1976, was published in the Republic of Zambia *Government Gazette* of 25 May 1976 and shall come into operation on such date or, in respect of different provisions thereof, on such different dates as the Minister may by statutory order appoint. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 473.

Kenya

Customs tariff amendments. The Kenya Finance Bill 1976, published in the *Kenya Gazette* Supplement of 17 June announced changes in duty or wording and phrases used in the first, second and third Schedules to the Customs Tariff Act, with effect from 18 June 1976. These amendments are too long to be reproduced here in full, but the classification of the items and the extent of the changes are shown below.

First schedule – fiscal entry and import duty

a By amendments to the wording and phrases used in the following chapters: 19, 21, 39, 42, 61, 64, 76, 82, 92.

b By changes in the rates in the fiscal entry column affecting the following tariff numbers: 10.01; 10.05; 11.07; 15.07C; 16.04; 17.01; 17.04; 18.04/05/06; 21.06A; 22.05A(2)/B; 22.06B; 27.10I; 27.12/13/14/15/16; 32.04A; 32.12; 33.01; 35.03A; 37.02; 37.07C(1) (2) (3); 47.01; 48.01/04/05/06/07B/10/14/15B/16/17/18/19; 51.04 B and C; 55.07/09 D and E; 56.07 B and C; 60.06A; 68.12A; 68.13 A B and D; 70.08/09/13/20B; 73.13 B and D; 73.23/27A; 83.15; 84.20B/51/52/54/55/64A; 85.15A/20A; 87.02A(7) and E; 87.06 C and D; 90.01A; 90.02A; 90.16A.

Second schedule – suspended fiscal entry

a By the deletion of Related Heading Numbers 10.01; 10.05; 48.06; 48.14/15B/17/18/19; 68.12A; 68.13A; 85.20A.

b By changes in the rates of the amount of duty imposed of Related Heading Numbers 31.02/03/05; 48.01A (2) (3) B/04/05/16, and various heading numbers in chapters 84 and 85.

Third schedule – exemptions from fiscal entry and import duty

By amendments to Part A, subparagraph (c) of item 3, and Part B subparagraph (1) of item 1 of the above schedule.

Sales tax

Amendments have been made to certain rates of sales tax, also new items have been added to the schedules.

Note: Details from Tanzania and Uganda are awaited.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 472/473/471/462.

Zaire

Mandatory credit periods. The Bank of Zaire has recently decreed that exporters to Zaire must deal in terms of 90 day or a minimum of 180 days depending on the nature of the goods. The 90 day period should apply to raw materials, industrial spare parts, foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals. In these cases where credit periods of a minimum of 180 days are overrun because of a shortage of foreign exchange, and interest is payable by the importers bank to the exporters bank then the interest relating to the excess period becomes payable by the Bank of Zaire. Ninety day credit periods do not qualify for this concession until the overrun brings the total period to 180 days or more, when only the excess over 180 days qualifies.

This arrangement supersedes previous regulations on mandatory credit periods and mandatory discounts.

South Africa

Tariff changes. The following amendments were published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 2 July 1976.

R.1136 BN 85.15. The effect of this notice is that specific provision is made for closed circuit video monitors at a rate of duty of 20 per cent and that the rate of duty on certain parts for television receiving sets is increased to 100 per cent.

GENERAL REBATES

R.1137 Item 460.16. BN 85.15. The provision for a rebate of duty on television receiving sets is withdrawn.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Tariff application. Customs Tariff Application List No. 22/76 published in the South African *Government Gazette* of 16 July 1976 contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

1 Pressure and vacuum gauges classifiable under tariff subheading 90.24.20

2 Solid drawn iron or steel wire, of a diameter not exceeding 2mm, plated, coated or clad with copper classifiable under tariff subheading 73.14.90.90.

Those British trade organisations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organisation should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to CRE 01-215 5274.

the INTERNATIONAL BANK

In London with sister institutions — the Arab Bank (Overseas) Limited in Zurich and Geneva — the Arab Bank (Nigeria) Limited in Lagos, Kano and Apapa—Associates UBAE (Union de Banques Arabes et Europeennes) in Luxembourg and Frankfurt, UBAF (Union de Banques Arabes et francaise) in Paris, UBAN (The Arab Japanese Finance Co Ltd) in Hong Kong, Arab Bank Maroc in Morocco; branches throughout the Arab world and correspondents world wide, the Arab Bank provides a complete international banking service.

the LOCAL BANK

The Arab Bank has branches in Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Bahrain, Dubai, Gaza, Jordan, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Ras Alkhaimah, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah, Tunisia, Yemen Arab Republic

the ARAB BANK

General Management: Amman, Jordan Established 1930

Capital & Reserves	17,120,000 Jordan Dinars
Deposits	393,198,809 Jordan Dinars
Total Assets	668,328,966 Jordan Dinars

As at 30th June 1975

One Jordan Dinar (JD1) = U.S. $3.13 approx.

ARAB BANK LIMITED

EMPIRE HOUSE, ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, LONDON EC1P 1DR

Telephone 01-606 7801 Telex 887119

Cables Bankarabi London EC1

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
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OTAR: help for exporters

Overseas Tariffs and Regulations Section (OTAR), Export Services and Promotion Division, Department of Trade, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU (tel. 01-248 5757) can give you directly, or through your Regional Office, up-to-date information on the tariffs and customs regulations of overseas countries, import licensing regulations and restrictions including import quotas; certificate of origin; consular invoices and fees; labelling and marking requirements; foodstuffs, drugs and pharmaceuticals and the imports of samples. It also provides information, in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, on health regulations for livestock, meat, animal products and plants and seeds. In short, OTAR can help on almost all legislation which affects the entry of British goods into overseas countries.

Inquiries which concern the countries of more than one sub-section (excluding inquiries involving only EEC countries) should be made to OTAR's co-ordination sub-section on 01-248 5757 extension 452 or 454.

For information in respect of specific countries,

ring

01-248 5757 ext.

▼ Sub-section A
Co-ordination of EEC inquiries; common customs tariff (CCT); Denmark; France and overseas territories; Greece; Turkey

408 EEC legislation on tariff and non-tariff barriers relative to community trade
482 EEC common agricultural policy – aspects affecting exports
7174 Denmark (incl. Faroe Islands and Greenland)
423 France and overseas departments, French overseas territories
439 Greece (incl. Dodecanese Islands), Turkey

Sub-section B
Benelux; Dutch overseas territories; Irish Republic; Italy; Federal Republic of Germany; Eastern Bloc; China

467 Federal Republic of Germany
288 Netherlands, Netherland Antilles, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, St. Eustatius, St. Martin (Dutch), Saba, Surinam, Yugoslavia
466 Irish Republic, Albania, Bulgaria, China, Czechoslovakia, German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, USSR
288 Belgium, Luxembourg
466 Italy

Sub-section C
Efta countries (including colonies), former Portuguese territories N. Africa and Israel

459 Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland
458 Israel, Egypt
460 Portugal, Finland, Iceland, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde Islands, Macao, Principe, Sao Tome, Timor
461 Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Algeria

Sub-section D
South and Central America

476 Brazil, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama
474 Argentina, Chile, British Antarctica Territory and Antarctica, Cuba, Haiti, Uruguay, Bolivia, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Falkland Islands

Sub-section E
Australasia and South East Asia

401 New Zealand, Singapore, Thailand, W. Samoa, Chatham Island, Cook Island, Niue Island, Tokelau Isles
468 Australia, Solomon Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Christmas Islands (Indian Ocean), Nauru, Papua New Guinea, New Hebrides, Philippines
469 Brunei, Fiji, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Malaysia, Tonga, Gilbert Islands (incl. Ocean Island, Phoenix Island, Line Island), Tuvalu, Norfolk Island, Pitcairn Island

Sub-section G
Middle and Far East

420 Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Japan, N. Korea, S. Korea, Nepal, Pakistan, Taiwan, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen PDR
475 Cambodia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lower Gulf States (Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, United Arab Emirates), Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, N. Vietnam, S. Vietnam

Sub-section F
North America; Bahamas; West Indies, etc.

7312 Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize (British Honduras), Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Kitts/Nevis/Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands
455 Canada
456 USA (incl. Alaska, Caroline Island, Guam, Hawaii, Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands), Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico, Samoa (US), Virgin Islands (US), Wake Island

Sub-section H
Spain and possessions: Mediterranean; Africa; Sri Lanka

462 Spain, Spanish Sahara, Ceuta and Melilla, Andorra
471 Ascension Island, British Indian Ocean Territory, Cyprus, Gibraltar, Sri Lanka, S. Africa (with Lesotho, Swaziland, S. W. Africa and Botswana), Somali, St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, Maldive Islands, Malta, Mauritius, Rwanda, Seychelles
472 Burundi, Cameroon, Canary Islands, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Brazzaville), The People's Republic of Benin, Ethiopia and Eritrea, Gabon, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Malagasy Republic, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta, Zaire, Equatorial Guinea
473 The Gambia, Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Sierra Leone, Zambia

Seychelles

Agricultural produce in fresh or frozen state: import control. Statutory Instrument 27 of 1976 published in the *Seychelles Gazette*, 20 April 1976, announced that from 3 May 1976 the following agricultural produce in its fresh or frozen state may be imported under import licence only:

Beetroot, cabbage, capsicums, carrots, cauliflowers, courgettes, chillies, eggplants, ginger, lemons, limes, okra, oranges, parsley, ducks, eggs, pork and pork products.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 471/472/473/462.

Pakistan

Drugs Ordinance 1976. The Drugs Ordinance of 1976 was announced in *Trade and Industry* on 6 February. The Government of Pakistan has now issued the Drugs (Licensing, Registering and Advertising) Rules 1976.

A loan copy of these rules is available to British exporters on request. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Abolition of margins of preference. The third and final stage of the elimination of the margin of preference on British goods was effected on 30 June 1976. The Pakistan authorities have promised that information will be issued soon regarding Documentation requirements subsequent to the abolition of the margins of preference. They have confirmed the temporary use of Forms A, B and C for the time being.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Bangladesh

Abolition of margins of preference. Further to the notice in *Trade and Industry* of 5 March the Bangladesh National Board of Revenue have now confirmed that Pakistan Forms A, B and C (suitably amended) will not now be required. The exporters' commercial invoice is required for all imports and should include a declaration as to the country of origin.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 420/475.

Hong Kong

Methyl alcohol: duty change. By order of the Hong Kong Government, from 23 June 1976 duty will be payable on methyl alcohol at the rate of $9.90 per gallon and in addition, for every 1 per cent by which the alcoholic strength by volume exceeds 25 per cent, 40 cents per gallon. No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 469/468/401.

Registered trade marks

The lists of tariff, customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of *Trade and Industry* sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view. Items which fall into this category are preceded by the letters rtm. Readers should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom but that in the present context are assumed to refer generally to products of the descriptions stated in brackets. While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

Australia

Oxo alcohols, butyl acetates, etc.: Industries Assistance Commission inquiry. The Industries Assistance Commission now intends to proceed with its inquiry into oxo alcohols, butyl acetates, etc. The commission will inquire into and report whether assistance should be accorded to the production in Australia of the following goods:

Fatty alcohols	Tariff sub-item 15.10.3
Alcohols	sub-item 29.04.3
n-Butyl alcohol	sub-item 29.04.4
Butyl acetates	sub-item 29.14.1
n-Butyl acetate	sub-item 29.14.2
Phthalic anhydride, Esters	sub-item 29.15.1
Phthalic acid, Isophthalic acid, Esters	sub-item 29.15.9
Esters of phthalic and/or isophthalic acid	sub-item 29.16.2
Esters mixtures, and preparations	sub-item 38.19.4
Goods in which the constituent that gives the goods their essential character is included in this table	sub-item 38.19.9

If it is found that assistance is required the IAC has been asked to specify the nature and extent of any such assistance. Evidence may be formally submitted at the public hearing which will be held at 10 a.m., Wednesday, 4 August 1976, at the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, 16th floor, 59 Goulburn Street, Sydney, either by a nominated representative of the firm or trade association concerned, or through the Australian British Trade Association, 21 Tothill Street, London SW1 (tel. 01-799 7447), who will represent UK interests if authorised. The association charges a fee for its services; the amount varying according to the work entailed in the preparation of a submission and whether or not the interested party is a member.

UK firms or trade associations intending to submit evidence should advise the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, without delay, indicating the goods with which they are concerned, and the request they anticipate submitting. Ref. CRE 879/72. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

Pumps and compressors: draft report released. The Industries Assistance Commission has released a draft of its report on pumps and compressors in order that interested parties may have an opportunity to examine and comment on it within the commission's public inquiry system before the report is finally settled.

In order to receive submissions on the draft report, the commission will hold a further public hearing at 10 a.m. on 3 August at the Public Inquiry Room, Industries Assistance Commission, Kings Avenue, Canberra. Submissions should be received by the Secretary, Industries Assistance Commission, PO Box 80, Canberra, ACT 2600, Australia, by 20 July 1976.

A copy of the report may be obtained on loan, from Room 336, Department of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0ET. Ref. CRE 2178/72. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5319.

New Zealand

Customs Tariff Review: Base metals and articles of base metal. Section XV of the New Zealand tariff will soon be covered under the Customs Tariff Review (see *Trade and Industry*, 27 June 1975, page 779). The closing date for receipt of submissions in respect of tariff items in this section is 31 July 1976.

Section XV of the tariff covers the following chapters:

Section XV
BASE METALS AND ARTICLES OF BASE METAL

73	Iron and steel and articles thereof
74	Copper and articles thereof
75	Nickel and articles thereof
76	Aluminium and articles thereof
77	Magnesium and beryllium and articles thereof
78	Lead and articles thereof
79	Zinc and articles thereof
80	Tin and articles thereof
81	Other base metals employed in metallurgy and articles thereof
82	Tools, implements, cutlery, spoons and forks, of base metal; parts thereof
83	Miscellaneous articles of base metal

The Customs Department has indicated that British exporters who wish to make submissions should do so by letter (five copies) through the Commercial Department, British High Commission, PO Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand. Ref. CRE 45466. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5321.

Canada

Polyester yarn: surtax on imports. The Canadian Government has announced a surtax on textured polyester filament yarns of 100 denier or less for six months from 8 July. The surtax will amount to the difference between the invoice price of imports and values set by the Canadian Government of between 1 dollar and 2 dollars 10 cents per lb, depending on the type of yarn. Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5397.

United States

Anti-dumping regulations. *Trade and Industry* of 5 September 1975 announced that proposed amendments to the US Anti-Dumping Regulations had been published in the *Federal Register* of 23 July 1975. Comments were invited by the US Treasury.

These proposals have been amended and finalised in view of comments received and new Regulations were published in the *Federal Register* on 25 June 1976 and come into effect on 26 July 1976. Copies of the Regulations are available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 455/456/457.

Labelling of alcoholic beverages. The *Federal Register* dated 1 July 1976 published a notice postponing the effective date of labelling requirements of alcoholic beverages by the FDA to 1 January 1978, due to unresolved problems encountered by manufacturers in determining the proper labelling for these products.

A copy of the text is available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

The BBC Export Promotion Service

The primary aim of the BBC Export Promotion Service is to report Britain's progress as an industrial and trading nation and thus help to promote a favourable climate for exports. Every day the BBC tells the world about British business, industry, finance, technology, agriculture and science. It reports British achievements, progress and know-how, using the export knowledge of its specialist reporters. Products and manufacturers are named in these industrial broadcasts and inquiries resulting are passed on to manufacturers. The BBC broadcasts overseas in English and 39 other languages. Manufacturers who have an interesting story about British inventions, new products, unusual or striking export achievements, participation in overseas fairs, visits abroad, etc., are invited to contact the BBC. Telephone the Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, at 01-240 3456, ext. 2393/2039 or write; Export Liaison Manager, BBC External Services, Bush House, London WC2B 4PH.

Shrimps. The attention of UK exporters is drawn to the fact that packages of shrimps up to 5 lb in weight are considered by the US authorities to be consumer size packages. Such packages must be labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 456/457/7312.

Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago

Fertilisers, cement, motor vehicles, consumer durables. On 11 June 1976 the Governments of Barbados, Guyana, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago gave details of an agreement containing various measures to strengthen the industrial sectors of the four countries and to create more favourable links between their economies.

Among the measures agreed:

The Governments of Barbados, Guyana and Jamaica have undertaken to import from Trinidad and Tobago all requirements of ammonia, ammonium sulphate and urea, subject to availability and competitive pricing;

The Governments of Barbados, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago have undertaken to obtain from Jamaica their import requirements of cement, on the basis of competitive pricing and availability;

The Government of Jamaica has undertaken to limit the importation of its cars, trucks, buses and other commercial vehicles to those assembled in Trinidad, subject to a detailed examination of market requirements in terms of makes, types, supply capability and price criteria;

The four Governments have also undertaken to obtain from each other, on the basis of competitive pricing and availability, their import requirements of consumer durables;

In addition, they have noted the following product groups in which trade between them can be enlarged in the future.

1 Petroleum products
2 Packaging materials
3 Automobile parts and accessories
4 Asphalt
5 Ammonium sulphate

No further details are available. Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 7312/456/457.

Mexico

Duty reduction on textile machinery. The Mexican authorities have announced that to develop the textile industry certain companies at present facing a difficult financial situation will be permitted a reduction of 50 per cent in the amount of import duties payable.

Inquiries: OTAR 01-248 5757 ext. 476/474.

Chile

Exchange rates. As part of a series of economic measures announced by the Chilean Government on 29 June, stated to be the consequence of an improved foreign-exchange situation, the Chilean Central Bank revalued the Peso on 30 June, reducing the official exchange rate from Pesos ($) 13.90 to Pesos ($) 12.50 per US dollar. From 30 June until 4 August the rate is to increase daily in accordance with a scale published in the Chilean official gazette (*Diario Oficial*) on 30 June, with the result that by 31 July it will have risen by 5 per cent and the rate by 4 August will be Pesos ($) 13.21 per US dollar.

It has also been officially announced that the next exchange-rate fix will be made on 5 August when it will be adjusted to the percentage increase in the official local consumer-price index which may have occurred during the month of July. The rate will then again advance daily from 5 August to 4 September and be adjusted on 5 September in accordance with the August variation in the COL index; and so on successively until further notice.

Inquiries: CRE 01-215 5289.

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series are seasonally adjusted except where shown otherwise

	Gross domestic product (average estimate)	Consumers' expenditure	Fixed capital expenditure			Changes in stocks				Balance of payments		
				of which			of which					
			Total	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries excl. shipping	Total	Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers	Current balance	Visible balance	Invisible balance
	at 1970 prices		at 1970 prices			at 1970 prices				at current prices		
Base of index Series in Stock level at end-1975	1970	£ million	£ million			£ million				£ million		
						18,054	10,368	1,807	1,916			
1970	100	31,472	9,380	2,130	1,726	425	325	68	−30	735	−25	760
1971	102	32,396	9,544	1,991	1,801	70	−148	52	−10	1,058	280	778
1972	104	34,344	9,754	1,738	1,956	−18	−175	48	−11	131	−702	833
1973	110	35,894	10,008	1,864	2,114	1064	396	102	334	−842	−2,332	1,490
1974	110	35,521	9,805	2,087	1,959	597	666	81	−68	−3,611	−5,264	1,653
1975	108	35,413	9,768	1,809	1,716	−648	−386	−111	6	−1,700	−3,200	1,500
1973 4th qtr.	109	8,958	2,513	476	545	205	96	32	51	−373	−950	577
1974 1st qtr.	106	8,835	2,532	519	511	−176	−31	18	−59	−849	−1,297	448
2nd qtr.	110	8,789	2,339	513	487	295	191	43	27	−959	−1,366	407
3rd qtr.	112	8,905	2,418	516	485	373	368	3	−14	−852	−1,253	401
4th qtr.	111	8,992	2,516	539	476	105	139	17	−22	−951	−1,348	397
1975 1st qtr.	110	9,041	2,490	493	433	−176	−4	−31	−57	−466	−850	384
2nd qtr.	107	8,839	2,394	457	432	−254	−112	−54	−52	−360	−681	321
3rd qtr.	107	8,729	2,496	434	432	−156	−204	−29	60	−571	−986	415
4th qtr.	108	8,804	2,388	424	420	−62	−66	4	55	−303	−683	380
1976 1st qtr.	110	8,912	2.518	433	407	−47	16	15	−17	−60	−470	410
2nd qtr.										−574	−964	390
% change last 2 qtrs. on prev. 2 qtrs.	+1.9	+0.8	+0.3	−3.8	−4.3							
on a year earlier	−1.2	−1.8	−2.0	−17.0	−9.0							

	Industrial production		Personal expenditure		Prices and costs (NOT seasonally adjusted)					Labour (UK)			Visible Trade	
	Total all industries	Total manufacturing industries	Retail sales	Cars: new registrations	Retail prices	% increase on a year earlier	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: basic materials and fuel used	Wholesale prices: all manufacturing industry: manufactured products: home sales	Basic hourly wage rates of manual workers (all industries and services)	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: mid-month count	Unemployed excluding school leavers and adult students: % of total employees	Unfilled vacancies for adults: mid-month count	Export	Import
	at 1970 prices		at 1971 prices	monthly averages									On a balance of payments basis	
													at 1970 prices	
Base of index £m in base year Series in	1970	1970	1971 15,895	thousands	Jan. 1974		1970	1970	July 1972	thousands		thousands	1970 7,907	1970 7,932
1971	100.4	99.6	100.0	108.5	153.4†	9.4	104.6	109.0	88.9	775.8	3.4	130.9	106.7	104.2
1972	102.7	102.4	105.8	138.6	164.3†	7.1	109.2	114.8	101.4	855.0	3.7	147.3	106.6	116.3
1973	110.2	110.8	110.7	137.1	179.4†	9.2	144.5	123.2	115.6	611.0	2.6	307.0	121.8	133.9
1974	106.3	108.1	109.9	102.8	108.5	16.0	215.3	152.0	138.7	599.5ø	2.6ø	302.2ø	130.1	135.2
1975	101.0	101.4	107.9	97.2	134.8	24.2	235.4	188.7	179.8	929.0	4.0	148.2ø	124.9	125.6
1974 2nd qtr.	107.8	109.6	107.8	105	107.5	15.8	213.7	148.9	132.3	577.4	2.5	318.4	134.0	137.5
3rd qtr.	108.1	110.0	111.2	107	110.2	17.0	212.9	156.1	144.0	613.7	2.6	308.7	133.4	136.4
4th qtr.	105.0	105.9	111.3	97	115.1	18.2	222.1	164.9	153.5	..	..	..	126.5	133.0
1975 1st qtr.	104.6	106.1	111.3	108	122.0	20.3	220.9	176.0	163.6	737.9	3.2	..	128.9	125.4
2nd qtr.	99.8	100.0	108.9	94	133.6	24.3	225.6	186.3	176.3	847.4	3.6	164.4	122.6	122.2
3rd qtr.	99.3	99.5	105.5	103	139.4	26.6	239.3	193.4	185.5	1,000.0	4.3	133.6	120.0	127.4
4th qtr.	100.5	100.1	105.8	84	144.2	25.3	256.0	199.1	193.8	1,132.1	4.9	113.6	128.3	127.2
1976 1st qtr.	101.4	101.7	107.3	106	149.4	22.5	266.1	206.9	205.5	1,223.2	5.2	115.5	132.1	123.8
2nd qtr.				107 p	154.9	16.0	291.1 p	214.4 p	211.6 p	1,246.7	5.4	119.6	137.3 p	134.7 p
1975 June	99.1	99.4	104.1	91	137.1	26 1	227.7	189.0	182.6	893.5	3.8	149.0	120.2	122.7
July	99.8	100.2	105.4	91	138.5	26.3	233.2	191.7	184.8	968.2	4.1	133.9	123.0	134.3
Aug.	98.1	98.3	104.8	98	139.3	26.9	241.4	193.5	185.6	997.4	4.3	135.9	115.2	124.9
Sept.	99.8	100.0	106.1	120	140.5	26.6	243.2	194.9	186.0	1,034.4	4.4	131.1	121.9	123.1
Oct.	100.9	100.7	104.8	85	142.5	25.9	252.3	197.0	187.5	1,088.7	4.7	118.9	130.5	128.9
Nov.	100.9	100.7	105.2	81	144.2	25.2	256.7	198.9	195.6	1,133.0	4.9	111.8	123.4	128.0
Dec.	99.6	98.8	107.0	87	146.0	24.9	259.0	201.5	198.2	1,174.6	5.0	110.1	130.9	124.7
1976 Jan.	101.0	102.0	109.8	115	147.9	23.4	261.0	204.8	202.1	1,210.5	5.2	111.1	131.9	125.8
Feb.	101.8	101.6	107.1	101	149.8	22.9	263.5	207.3	206.4	1,232.4	5.3	113.5	128.4	125.4
Mar.	101.5	101.4	105.5	101	150.6	21.2	273.8	208.6	207.9	1,226.6	5.3	122.0	136.1	120.3
Apr.	102.0	102.2	108.5	118	153.5	18.9	285.2	211.5	209.3	1,233.7	5.3	123.9	136.5	131.1
May	103.1	104.2	105.7	112	155.2	15.4	290.6 p	214.8 p	210.6	1,250.0	5.4	120.6	138.3	136.9
June				91 p	156.0	13.8	297.6 p	217.0 p	214.9 p	1,255.7	5.4	114.3	137.1 p	136.1 p
July										1,294.0 p	5.5	119.6		
% change latest 3 months on prev. 3 months	+1.4	+1.8	−1.3	+1.3	+3.7		+9.4	+3.6	+3.0	+2.9		−1.9	+4	+9
on a year earlier	+1.0	+1.2	−4.0	+14.2	+16.0		+29.0	+15.1	+20.0	+40.1		−21.0	+12	+10

p Provisional pe Preliminary estimate † Base of index Jan. 1962 = 100 .. not available ø Average of 11 months

Index of retail prices for June

The index of retail prices for all items for 15 June 1976 was 156.0 (15 January 1974 = 100). This represents an increase of 0.5 per cent on May 1976 (155.2) and of 13.8 per cent on June 1975 (137.1).

The rise in the index in June was due to higher average prices for alcoholic drink, cigarettes, and some foods, principally meat and butter; to increases in motoring costs; and to increases in average charges for electricity and meals bought and consumed outside the home. These increases were partially offset by falls in the average prices of some seasonal foods, particularly eggs and potatoes.

The movements for the main groups of the index are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 1

	All items			All items except seasonal foods		
	Index 15 Jan. 1974 = 100	Percentage change over		Index 15 Jan. 1974 = 100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months		1 month	6 months
1976						
January	147.9	+1.3	+23.4	147.6	+1.0	+6.6
February	149.8	+1.3	+22.9	149.0	+0.9	+6.7
March	150.6	+0.5	+21.2	149.5	+0.3	+6.1
April	153.5	+1.9	+18.9	152.2	+1.8	+6.6
May	155.2	+1.1	+15.4	154.2	+1.3	+6.7
June	156.0	+0.5	+13.8	155.4	+0.8	+6.4

Symbols used in all statistical tables

.. not available	r revised
— nil or less than half the final digit shown	* five week period
p provisional	ø fifty-three week period

TABLE 2

	Indices (15 January 1974 = 100)		Percentage change over the month
	18 May 1976	15 June 1976	
All items	155.2	156.0	+0.5
All items excluding food	154.7	155.9	+0.8
Food	157.1	156.7	−0.3
Seasonal food	184.8	174.3	−5.7
Other food	151.9	153.5	+1.1
Alcoholic drink	158.7	159.7	+0.6
Tobacco	170.8	175.3	+2.6
Housing	142.6	143.1	+0.4
Fuel and light	180.0	183.8	+2.1
Durable household goods	141.1	141.5	+0.3
Clothing and footwear	137.3	137.7	+0.3
Transport and vehicles	164.0	165.2	+0.7
Miscellaneous goods	159.2	159.3	+0.1
Services	158.6	159.4	+0.5
Meals out	154.6	156.3	+1.1

Index of industrial production for May

The provisional estimate for the total all-industries' index in May 1976 is 103.1 and that for manufacturing alone is 104.2 (1970 = 100).

Latest estimates suggest that the rise in the level of industrial output in recent months is continuing.

Before any adjustment to allow for the use of delivery indicators (see below) it is estimated that the average levels of the all-industries' index and the index for manufacturing industry in the three months to May 1976 were about 1½ per cent and 2 per cent, respectively, above the averages for the previous three months. The analysis by broad market sectors shows that, over the same period, while the growth in the output of the intermediate goods industries, a feature of recent months, has continued, the total increase appears to be more general, affecting the output of the consumer goods and investment goods industries as well.

The use of series for some industries which measure deliveries rather than production resulted in the all-industries' index overstating the level of output in the third and fourth quarters of 1975 by about 1 per cent and nearly ½ per cent, respectively, and understating the level of output by about ½ per cent in the first quarter of 1976. This suggests that since the middle of 1975 output has risen by more than the figures in the table indicate.

On a longer-term comparison, both the all-industries' index and that for manufacturing industry in the latest three months were about 1 per cent above their levels in the same period a year ago.

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Index of industrial production

Seasonally adjusted

1970 = 100

	Total all industries	All industries other than construction	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing industries												
				Total	Food, drink and tobacco					Engineering and allied industries						
					Total	Food	Drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Total	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total vehicles	Metals goods n.e.s.
Weights	1,000	850	37	745	84	52	32	7	58	319	100	15	67	16	73	48
1971	100.4	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.6	99.9	101.7	103.3	102.1	99.2	100.2	100.8	101.7	96.6	99.4	93.6
1972	102.7	102.3	84.1	102.4	104.9	104.0	106.4	102.6	108.1	100.0	95.0	93.0	110.2	91.8	103.7	95.7
1973	110.2	110.7	92.6	110.8	109.3	106.3	114.2	110.0	121.2	107.8	103.4	101.7	125.2	95.1	105.1	103.1
1974	106.3	107.8	79.1	108.1	109.9	104.5	118.8	106.0	127.7	106.4	103.4	104.9	120.6	99.4	101.3	103.5
1975	101.0	102.4	86.3	101.4	108.5	100.9	121.0	92.0	115.8	101.6	102.1	100.8	113.3	103.4	94.7	94.5
1974 1st qtr.	104.4	104.8	54.1	106.8	113.2	108.1	121.6	102.1	126.9	103.2	100.8	100.7	119.0	97.3	95.1	101.3
2nd qtr.	107.8	109.3	86.0	109.6	109.3	105.5	115.6	112.0	128.8	107.2	104.0	106.5	120.0	98.0	103.1	105.8
3rd qtr.	108.1	109.9	86.4	110.0	109.1	103.8	117.8	104.6	131.4	108.8	104.5	106.0	124.6	100.3	105.0	105.6
4th qtr.	105.0	106.9	89.8	105.9	108.1	100.7	120.2	105.5	123.9	106.3	104.3	106.5	118.9	102.0	101.9	101.1
1975 1st qtr.	104.6	106.5	87.5	106.1	108.8	101.7	120.4	94.4	119.0	106.8	105.0	104.8	119.8	103.1	100.7	103.5
2nd qtr.	99.8	101.1	85.1	100.0	106.2	99.0	118.0	92.3	112.2	101.0	104.2	105.5	112.2	103.2	90.2	93.0
3rd qtr.	99.3	100.2	82.9	99.5	108.4	98.7	124.4	92.5	112.2	100.3	100.0	99.2	113.5	102.9	94.7	90.7
4th qtr.	100.5	101.7	89.6	100.1	110.7	104.2	121.4	88.8	119.8	98.4	99.2	93.9	107.5	104.7	93.2	91.0
1976 1st qtr.	101.4	102.9	86.9	101.7	108.3	105.1	113.6	93.1	121.6	99.2	99.6	97.5	108.7	104.5	94.1	91.4
1975 May	99.1	100.2	85	99.1	105	99	115	96	111	99	104	105	112	103	84	92
Jun.	99.1	100.3	83	99.4	107	99	119	89	112	100	104	104	111	104	90	92
Jul.	99.8	100.9	82	100.2	108	98	124	88	111	102	101	101	114	103	98	93
Aug.	98.1	98.9	83	98.3	107	98	121	97	108	99	100	99	114	103	92	89
Sept.	99.8	100.9	84	100.0	111	100	128	93	118	100	99	97	113	102	94	90
Oct.	100.9	102.2	89	100.7	110	103	122	94	119	99	99	94	109	106	92	93
Nov.	100.9	102.2	90	100.7	110	104	121	86	118	99	99	94	108	104	95	92
Dec.	99.6	100.7	89	98.8	112	106	121	87	122	97	99	94	106	104	92	88
1976 Jan.	101.0	102.4	87	102.0	107	104	112	91	120	99	99	97	108	105	94	94
Feb.	101.8	103.3	87	101.6	107	104	112	92	121	99	99	97	109	105	94	90
Mar.	101.5	102.9	86	101.4	111	107	117	96	124	99	101	98	110	103	94	90
Apr.	102.0	103.5	88	102.2	111	105	121	99	120	100	100	100	112	103	95	90
May	103.1	104.9	87	104.2	110	106	116	98	122	102	100	100	112	102	97	97
% change latest 3 months on previous 3 months	+1.4	+1.6	−1.2	+1.8	+1.6	+1.2	+2.2	+8.5	+0.7	+1.9	+1.3	+3.4	+3.6	−2.0	+1.8	+1.8
on a year earlier	+1.0	+1.1	−0.8	+1.2	+4.7	+6.7	+1.1	+6.2	+8.3	−2.0	−4.1	−5.7	−3.2	−0.3	+3.6	−4.2

	Manufacturing industries (continued)													Construction	Gas, electricity and water
	Metal manufacture			Textiles, leather and clothing				Bricks, pottery, glass, etc.							
	Total	Ferrous	Non-ferrous	Total	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Total	Bricks, cement, etc.	Pottery and glass	Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries		
Weights	57	43	14	76	49	3	24	27	17	10	22	64	31	146	72
1971	91.3	89.8	95.8	102.3	100.7	103.0	105.4	108.1	107.0	109.8	103.0	97.3	99.7	103.0	103.9
1972	91.4	89.4	97.3	104.6	103.0	104.5	107.8	115.2	115.1	115.3	113.5	102.6	104.2	104.8	111.2
1973	100.0	97.3	108.5	110.1	108.6	101.0	114.6	127.1	125.5	129.5	132.6	112.1	116.5	107.3	118.1
1974	91.7	87.7	104.2	103.0	99.1	94.8	112.2	116.6	108.4	129.4	112.5	108.8	114.2	98.3	118.6
1975	78.6	74.2	92.2	99.1	93.8	92.5	110.8	107.9	99.6	120.8	110.2	95.6	103.1	93.3	120.4
1974 1st qtr.	91.0	86.3	105.4	100.1	97.8	96.7	105.3	118.8	109.6	133.1	117.7	108.8	112.8	102.1	110.1
2nd qtr.	91.5	86.5	107.1	107.4	104.8	100.0	113.8	119.4	112.0	130.8	116.3	112.4	118.5	99.0	117.6
3rd qtr.	95.0	91.7	105.3	105.5	101.4	94.9	115.4	115.8	108.0	128.0	110.9	110.0	117.4	98.1	120.9
4th qtr.	89.4	86.3	99.0	99.2	92.6	87.7	114.2	112.6	104.1	125.8	105.1	104.0	108.2	94.0	125.7
1975 1st qtr.	92.1	89.8	99.4	100.7	94.2	89.2	115.8	114.1	105.5	127.4	113.3	100.4	109.6	93.7	119.8
2nd qtr.	73.9	68.5	90.4	98.7	93.8	91.0	109.8	104.9	97.0	117.2	110.0	95.9	99.2	92.5	120.5
3rd qtr.	71.9	66.3	89.3	98.6	92.7	93.4	111.5	104.4	97.1	115.9	108.1	93.3	100.5	93.6	116.5
4th qtr.	76.6	72.3	89.8	98.2	94.5	96.3	106.2	108.1	98.9	122.5	109.3	92.9	102.9	93.3	124.6
1976 1st qtr.	84.7	81.3	94.9	100.0	95.2	98.2	110.3	112.4	101.8	129.0	110.5	92.5	112.2	93.6	122.8
1975 May	71	66	86	99	94	91	111	106	96	121	110	97	99		120
Jun.	70	63	91	100	94	91	113	103	97	111	110	93	102		118
Jul.	73	66	92	100	93	93	113	102	99	107	110	95	100		117
Aug.	74	69	88	99	93	93	111	104	93	120	107	92	94		113
Sept.	69	64	87	98	92	93	110	107	99	120	107	93	108		119
Oct.	80	76	93	99	95	96	108	108	100	122	110	95	100		125
Nov.	80	77	92	99	97	96	104	107	97	122	112	93	106		124
Dec.	69	64	84	96	91	96	106	109	99	124	106	91	102		125
1976 Jan.	89	85	99	105	100	98	116	109	101	122	112	92	110		114
Feb.	83	80	93	100	95	98	109	115	103	134	113	93	115		129
Mar.	82	78	94	96	90	99	107	113	102	131	107	92	111		126
Apr.	86	82	96	97	93	99	104	111	100	127	109	98	109		125
May	91	87	100	99	90	99	117	114	102	134	114	98	117		121
% change latest 3 months on previous 3 months	+7.2	+7.9	+5.2	−3.0	−4.5	+1.7	−0.9	+1.7	+0.5	+3.2	−0.1	+4.3	+2.9		+1.0
on a year earlier	+7.9	+7.9	+5.5	−1.4	−2.8	+9.6	−0.6	+4.3	+3.1	+6.5	−0.6	−1.7	+12.3		+0.5

Current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments for June

In June 1976 the current account is estimated to have been in deficit by £230 million. The deficit on trade in goods was £360 million, seasonally adjusted, and the balance on services and other current transactions is estimated to have been running at a monthly surplus of about £130 million.

In the second quarter there was a current account deficit of £574 million compared with £60 million in the previous quarter.

£ million seasonally adjusted

		Current balance	Visible balance: Trade in goods	Invisible balance: Services and other current transactions
1974		−3,611	−5,264	+1,653
1975		−1,700	−3,200	+1,500
1975	1st quarter	−466	−850	+384
	2nd quarter	−360	−681	+321
	3rd quarter	−571	−986	+415
	4th quarter	−303	−683	+380
1976	1st quarter	−60	−470	+410
	2nd quarter	−574	−964	+390
1976	January	−60	−197	+137 (b)
	February	−117	−253	+136 (b)
	March	+117	−20	+137 (b)
	April	−133	−263	+130 (a)
	May	−211	−341	+130 (a)
	June	−230	−360	+130 (a)

(a) These figures are projections and are subject to revision as information becomes available.
(b) One-third of the appropriate calendar quarter's estimate. Monthly figures of invisibles are not available.

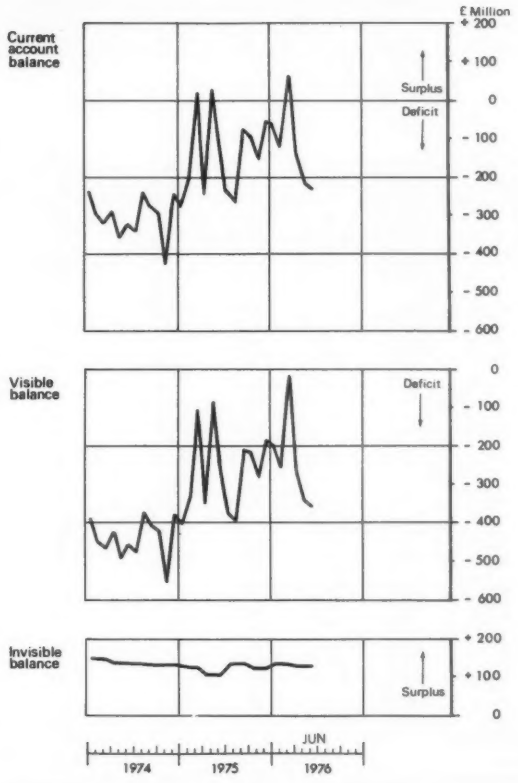
TABLE 1 Visible trade on balance of payments basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

		Exports (fob)	Imports (fob)	Visible balance
1974		15,895	21,159	−5,264
1975		18,772	21,972	−3,200
1974	1st quarter	3,481	4,778	−1,297
	2nd quarter	4,007	5,373	−1,366
	3rd quarter	4,222	5,475	−1,253
	4th quarter	4,185	5,533	−1,348
1975	1st quarter	4,532	5,382	−850
	2nd quarter	4,479	5,160	−681
	3rd quarter	4,635	5,621	−986
	4th quarter	5,126	5,809	−683
1976	1st quarter	5,441	5,911	−470
	2nd quarter p	6,006	6,970	−964
1976	January	1,777	1,974	−197
	February	1,751	2,004	−253
	March	1,913	1,933	−20
	April	1,948	2,211	−263
	May r	2,014	2,356	−341
	June p	2,043	2,403	−360
	Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+10	+18	

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Analysis of the current account of the United Kingdom balance of payments



United Kingdom trade

on a balance of payments basis

seasonally adjusted (except Unit Value Index)

Value: £million fob

Indices 1970 = 100

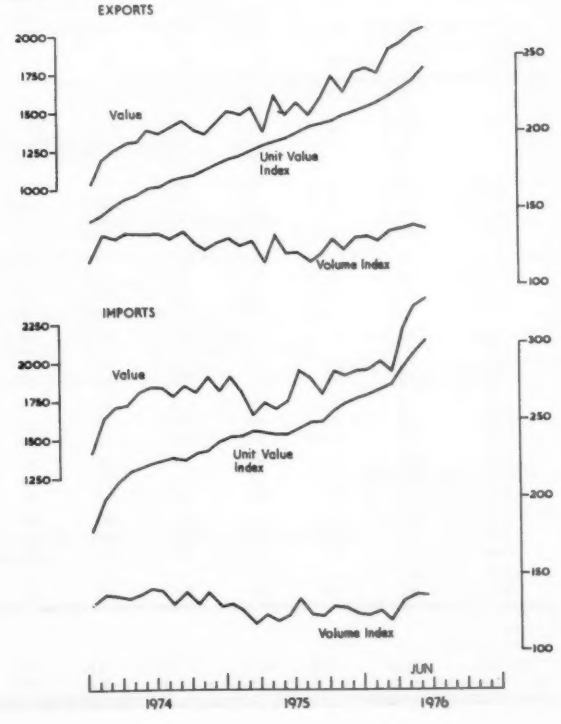


TABLE 2 Invisible trade ¶

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million

	Credits	Debits	Invisible balance
1974	9,991	8,338	+1,653
1975	11,086	9,586	+1,500
1974 1st quarter	2,446	1,998	+448
2nd quarter	2,454	2,047	+407
3rd quarter	2,459	2,058	+401
4th quarter	2,632	2,235	+397
1975 1st quarter	2,684	2,300	+384
2nd quarter	2,723	2,402	+321
3rd quarter	2,804	2,389	+415
4th quarter	2,875	2,495	+380
1976 1st quarter	2,997	2,587	+410
1976 April			+130*
May			+130*
June			+130*

¶ See note 1 (g).
* These figures are projections and are subject to revision as information becomes available.

TABLE 3 Export and import unit value and volume index numbers on a balance of payments basis

Indices 1970 = 100

	Unit values (not seasonally adjusted)			Volume (seasonally adjusted)	
	Exports	Imports	Terms of trade†	Exports	Imports
1974	162.7	218.0	74.6	130.1	135.2
1975	198.5	245.7	80.8	124.9	125.6
1974 1st quarter	147.2	194.9	75.5	126.7	133.9
2nd quarter	159.9	218.7	73.1	134.0	137.5
3rd quarter	168.1	224.5	74.9	133.4	136.4
4th quarter	175.8	231.7	75.9	126.5	133.0
1975 1st quarter	184.9	240.5	76.9	128.9	125.4
2nd quarter	193.4	241.1	80.2	122.6	122.2
3rd quarter	202.2	247.1	81.8	120.0	127.4
4th quarter	210.1	260.4	80.7	128.3	127.2
1976 1st quarter	219.0	270.0	81.1	132.1	123.8
2nd quarter p	234.2	293.0	79.9	137.3	134.7
1976 January	215.6	266.3	81.0	131.9	125.8
February	218.9	269.5	81.2	128.4	125.4
March	222.6	274.1	81.2	136.1	120.3
April	228.4	284.8	80.2	136.5	131.1
May r	233.9	293.8	79.6	138.3	136.9
June p	240.2	300.5	79.9	137.1	136.1
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+7	+8½	−1½	+4	+9

† Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
p Provisional estimates.
r Revised estimates.

Exports by areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million cif seasonally adjusted log scale

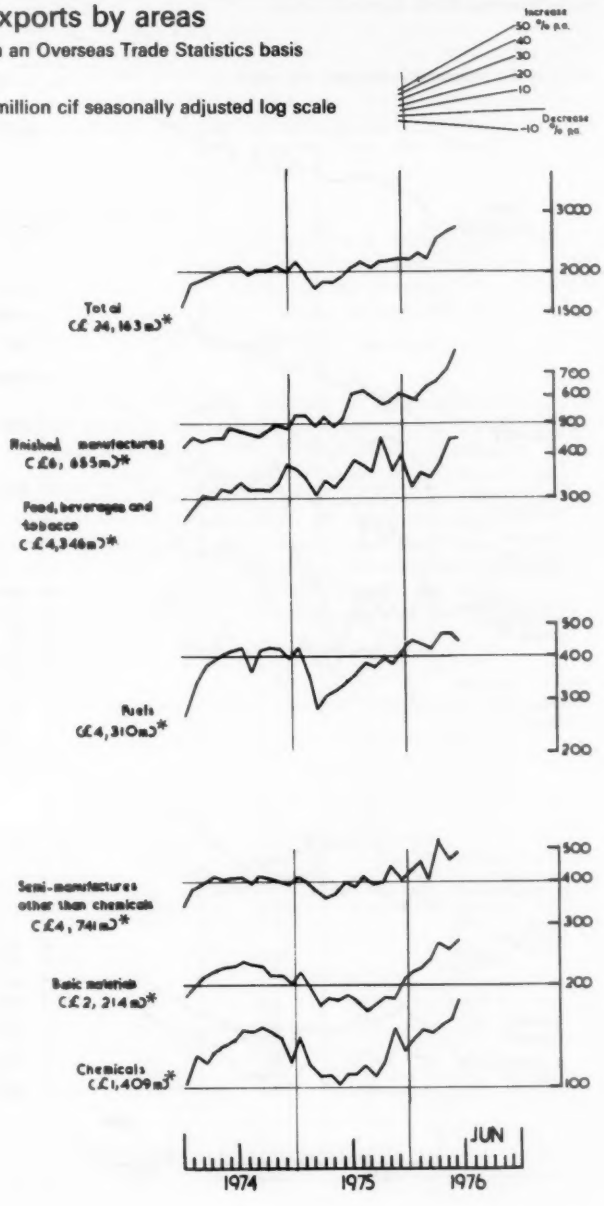


TABLE 4 Exports: areas¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

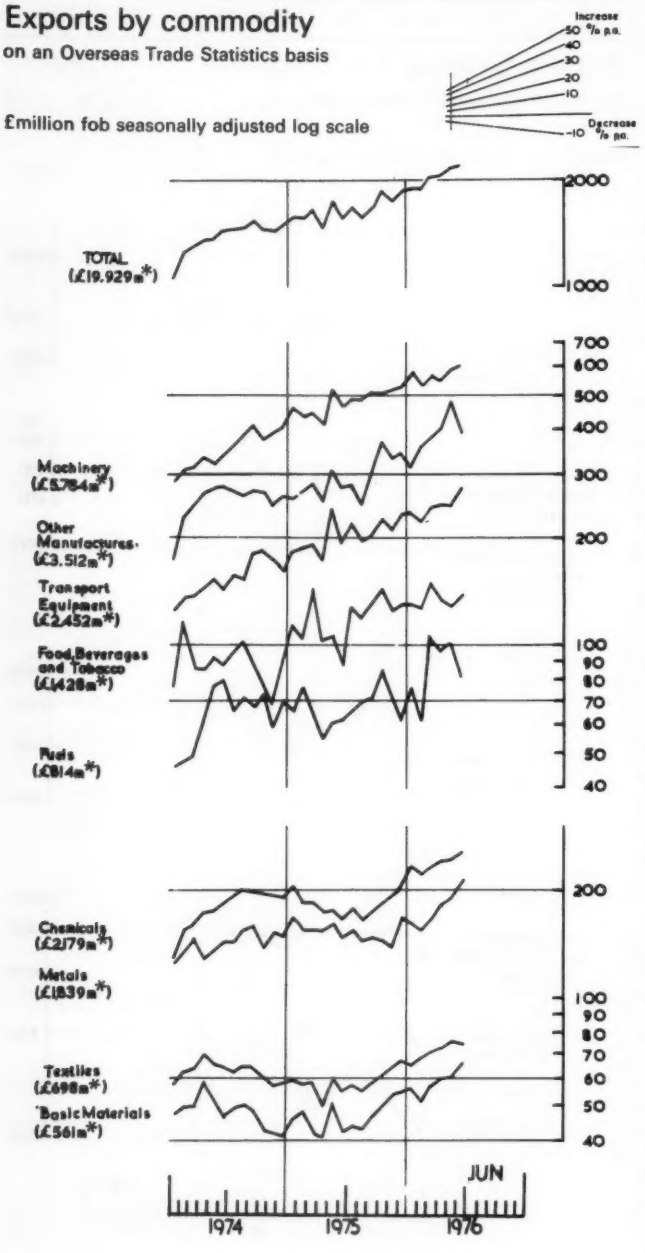
		Developed countries				Developing countries		
	Total	EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	Centrally planned economies
1975	19,929	6,419	3,372	2,332	1,879	2,278	2,923	666
1975 3rd quarter	4,940	1,560	847	544	465	596	732	183
4th quarter	5,464	1,851	915	632	472	614	759	167
1976 1st quarter	5,775	1,969	916	695	508	704	842	175
2nd quarter p	6,348	2,255	1,063	784	468	759	809	190
1976 April	2,042	704	335	257	163	234	265	61
May r	2,136	801	341	280	153	263	257	60
June p	2,169	750	388	247	153	261	286	69
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+10	+14	+16	+13	−8	+8	−4	+8½

¶ See Note 1 (b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

Exports by commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million fob seasonally adjusted log scale



VISIBLE TRADE

(a) Summary (figures on a balance of payments basis) (see Tables 1 and 3)

In June there was a deficit on visible trade of £360 million, seasonally adjusted; the value of exports was £2,043 million and the value of imports £2,403 million. The deficit was £19 million more than in May resulting from a rise of £48 million in imports compared with a rise of £29 million in exports. The visible balance in June was adversely affected by the import of North Sea oil and gas production installations which exceeded the export of a gas installation by some £70 million. The terms of trade index increased slightly in June after having fallen in each of the previous two months. Between May and June the export unit value index increased by just over 2½ per cent while the import unit value index rose by just under 2½ per cent. In terms of volume both exports and imports fell slightly.

In the second quarter of 1976, the deficit on visible trade was £964 million compared with £470 million in the first quarter (which included the erratically low deficit of £20 million for March). Exports were valued at £6,006 million, a rise of 10 per cent compared with the first quarter while imports at £6,970 million were 18 per cent higher. In terms of volume exports increased by 4 per cent and imports by 9 per cent. There was a fall of 1½ per cent in the terms of trade index, the result of a 7 per cent rise in the export unit value index as against an 8½ per cent rise in the import unit value index.

(b) Exports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

(i) Area analysis (see Table 4). The value of exports to the developed countries as a whole was 12 per cent higher in the second quarter than in the first. Exports to North America and the EEC rose by 13 per cent and 14 per cent respectively over this period, while shipments to the rest of Western Europe increased by 16 per cent. But there was a decrease of 8 per cent in the value of goods despatched to the other developed countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan). Exports to the developing countries in aggregate rose by 1½ per cent, a rise of 8 per cent in shipments to the oil exporting countries being largely offset by a 4 per cent fall in exports to the other developing countries. The value of exports to the centrally planned economies rose by 8½ per cent.

(ii) Commodity analysis (see Tables 5, 6 and 7). In the second quarter exports of manufactured goods were 11 per cent higher by value and 4½ per cent higher by volume than in the previous quarter. Within this broad category, the value of exports of metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures increased by 20 per cent mainly reflecting a greater volume of deliveries. The value of chemical exports rose by 8 per cent over this period largely because of higher prices, and textile shipments were 9½ per cent higher, reflecting increases in both volume and price. Exports of road motor vehicles and other transport equipment rose by 9½ per cent and 8 per cent respectively, predominantly the result of higher prices. Shipments of machinery were 4 per cent higher in value in the second quarter than in the first, despite a fall in the volume of deliveries. Exports of other manufactures rose by 21 per cent by value and 13 per cent by volume over this period, partly reflecting a high level of shipments of precious stones. The value of exports of non-manu-

TABLE 5 Exports: commodity classes¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million fob

					Manufactures									
						Machinery and transport equipment								
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures	Miscellaneous
1975	19,929	1,428	561	814	16,464	8,236	5,784	1,737	715	2,179	1,839	698	3,512	662
1975 3rd quarter	4,940	373	134	207	4,079	2,112	1,486	451	165	516	447	170	825	169
4th quarter	5,464	396	156	219	4,518	2,208	1,564	456	210	579	451	190	1,045	179
1976 1st quarter	5,775	404	164	243	4,763	2,376	1,679	512	190	683	484	204	1,048	194
2nd quarter p	6,348	399	185	281	5,296	2,531	1,744	561	205	740	583	224	1,269	169
1976 April	2,042	134	59	97	1,699	814	556	193	54	242	181	73	402	59
May r	2,136	128	61	102	1,793	831	589	178	68	244	190	76	476	56
June p	2,169	137	66	82	1,805	886	600	190	82	254	212	75	391	53
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+10	−1	+13	+16	+11	+6½	+4	+9½	+8	+8	+20	+9½	+21	−13

* Not seasonally adjusted. ¶ See note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

factures rose by 6½ per cent. Within this, exports of fuel increased in value by 16 per cent, with volume 10 per cent higher, and shipments of basic materials rose by 13 per cent, mainly reflecting higher prices. These rises were partly offset by lower exports of food, beverages and tobacco, which fell by 1 per cent in value and 9½ per cent in volume.

(c) Imports (Overseas Trade Statistics basis)

(i) Commodity analysis (see Tables 8, 10 and 11). The value of imports of food, beverages and tobacco in the second quarter was 24 per cent higher than the erratically low first quarter level. Much of the rise was accounted for by a 14 per cent increase in volume. Between the same quarters, the value of imports of fuels rose by 5½ per cent, with an 8 per cent price rise partly offset by a fall in volume. Higher prices also accounted for two-thirds of the 15 per cent rise in the value of imports of industrial materials, with a similar picture emerging for each of the major components of this group. Finished manufactures rose by 20 per cent by value with prices increasing slightly faster than volume. Within the group however, there were disparate movements. There was an increase of 31 per cent in machinery imports in value terms, reflecting a 16 per cent volume rise as well as higher prices. About half of the increase in machinery imports was, however, the result of the import of North Sea oil and gas production installations in June. Road motor vehicles were 26 per cent higher in value terms while other transport equipment increased by 3½ per cent. Taken together these two increased by 20 per cent in value with higher volumes and prices contributing broadly equally. Imports of other finished manufactures, which rose by 7 per cent in value, recorded a fall in volume.

(ii) Area analysis (see Table 9). The value of imports from the developed countries in aggregate in the second quarter was 19 per cent above the first quarter level. Imports from North America rose by 21 per cent, from the EEC and the other developed countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Japan) by 20 per cent and from the rest of Western Europe by 12 per cent. Between the same quarters imports from the developing countries in aggregate were 9½ per cent higher: imports from the oil exporting countries rose by 3 per cent while imports from the other developing countries increased by 17 per cent. Imports from the centrally planned economies increased by 1 per cent.

INVISIBLE TRADE

The latest estimate of invisibles relates to the first quarter of 1976 when credits on services and other current transactions were £2,997 million and debits £2,587 million, giving a surplus of £410 million for the quarter. The monthly surplus is projected to be running currently at the rate of £130 million.

NOTES

1(a) Trade figures on a Balance of Payments basis. The seasonally adjusted import and export figures on a Balance of Payments basis are obtained by making various adjustments to the seasonally adjusted figures derived from those recorded in the monthly *Overseas Trade Statistics*. These adjustments are summarised in Table 13 of this article. Some are valuation adjustments; the principal of these is the deduction from the import figure of freight and insurance costs. The other adjustments relate to coverage, either to bring in items not in the Trade Statistics (for example on the import side ships built and delivered abroad direct to UK owners)

TABLE 6 Exports: volume indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
Weights	1,000	64	34	26	844	410	276	134	97	119	49	169
1975	129.8	155	107	93	130	133	136	128	142	102	105	145
1975 3rd quarter	125.1	149	104	91	127	133	138	123	136	97	103	131
4th quarter	133.7	170	118	90	133	131	134	130	145	93	113	160
1976 1st quarter	137.2	166	119	93	137	136	139	130	168	101	117	159
2nd quarter p	141.9	150	122	103	143	136	136	132	169	114	123	180
1976 April	140.0	153	121	110	141	134	132	132	169	108	124	177
May r	143.5	143	120	109	146	135	139	128	167	114	125	198
June p	142.3	155	124	89	143	138	135	136	173	120	119	165
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+3½	−9½	+2½	+10	+4½	−½	−2½	+1½	+½	+13	+4½	+13

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 7 Exports: unit value indices Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

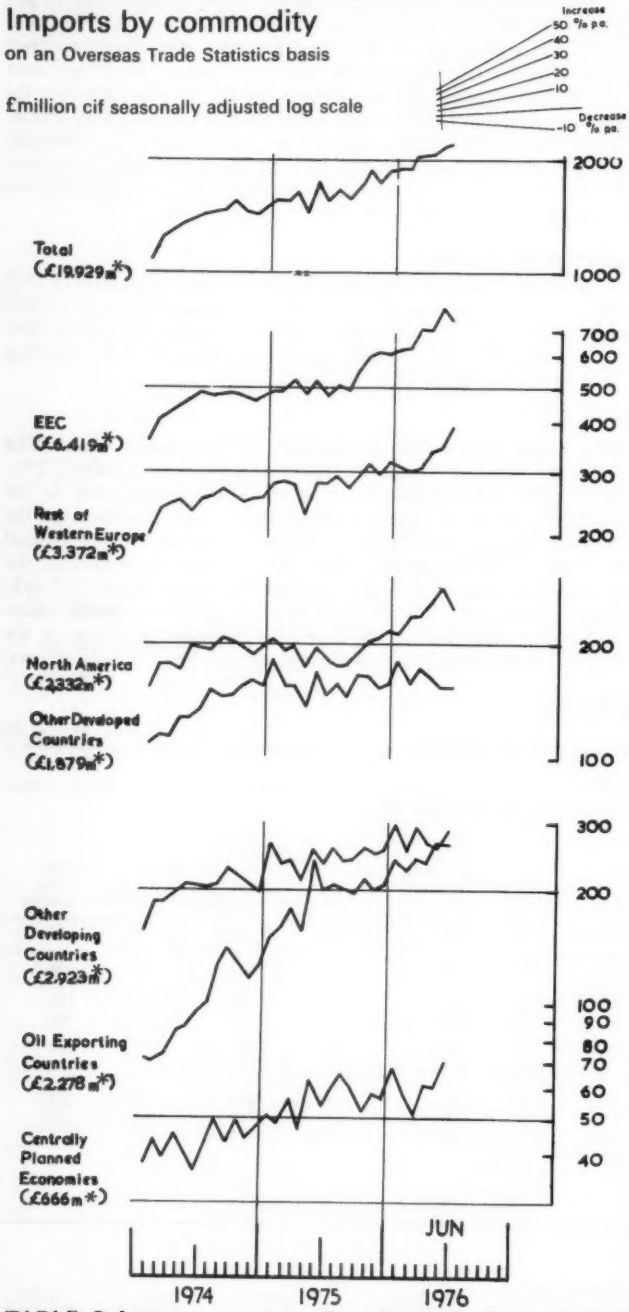
					Manufactures							
						Machinery and transport equipment						
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Basic materials	Fuels	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Chemicals	Metals and miscellaneous metal manufactures	Textiles	Other manufactures
1975	198.3	178	198	439	193	196	200	189	209	194	177	180
1975 3rd quarter	202.0	183	200	442	197	201	202	201	209	195	177	185
4th quarter	210.1	187	202	474	205	213	217	203	211	202	180	192
1976 1st quarter	218.9	192	211	496	214	224	231	210	219	206	185	199
2nd quarter p	234.2	211	229	530	229	242	248	229	232	216	196	213
1976 April	228.5	208	219	515	223	237	244	222	228	210	187	207
May r	233.9	209	227	537	228	241	247	231	230	216	195	214
June p	240.2	216	242	539	234	247	252	236	238	223	205	219
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+7	+10	+9	+7	+7	+8	+7½	+9	+5½	+5	+5½	+7

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Imports by commodity

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million cif seasonally adjusted log scale



or to remove items which are in the Trade Statistics (mainly returned goods and goods for processing and repair). The adjustment of imports to a balance of payments basis excludes the values of deliveries of US military aircraft (including spares and some missiles) but includes the payments for those imports which are mainly being financed by a special Exim Bank credit (the values involved are now small). All these adjustments are described in greater detail in the annual '*Pink Book*' *United Kingdom Balance of Payments 1964-74* (Table 4 and pages 64-67) and in an article in the issue of *Trade and Industry* dated 4 November 1970.

Since firm figures for the adjustments do not become available as quickly as the recorded trade statistics, the figures for imports and exports on a balance of payments basis in the latest months are at this stage preliminary estimates and liable to revision.

1(b). The adjustments described at Note 1(a) are made only for the monthly totals of exports and imports (Table 1) and the monthly figures of trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12). They are not estimated for the area and other commodity analyses of trade. The values of total trade and the main components of exports and imports in Tables 4 to 11 are available only on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis. Whereas comment on total trade and trade in petroleum and petroleum products relates to figures for exports and imports on a balance of payments basis, analyses of the area and other commodity patterns of trade in this article are based on the figures on the Overseas Trade Statistics basis in Tables 4 to 11. The main components of trade are seasonally adjusted independently from the totals and in consequence do not always add exactly to the seasonally adjusted totals.

1(c) Visible balance. The visible balance is the difference between the import and export figures on a balance of payments basis obtained as described in Note 1(a) above. Since, as noted above, the import and export figures for the most recent months are provisional, it follows that the monthly visible balances for these months are also provisional and liable to revision.

The monthly figures for the visible balance are published only on a seasonally adjusted basis. Since the balance is the difference of two large and variable figures, it is itself liable to fluctuation and undue significance should not be attached to a single month's figure; it is more useful to consider the average balance over three or more months.

1(d) Trends. Even after allowing for seasonal influences, the sequence of monthly figures is usually too variable to give a satisfactory indication of the underlying trend. While it is possible to construct elaborate estimates of trend these cannot be applied to the most recent months, and a simple method of giving some guidance on underlying movements in the most recent past is to take averages of three months. Apart from occasions when major disturbances distort the flows of trade, the three-monthly average gives a quite good short-term guide and has the merit of simplicity.

1(e) Recording of exports. The present system for the documentation of exports aimed at securing their full recording was introduced in October 1971; the system, and the methods used to monitor the

TABLE 8 Imports: commodity classes¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

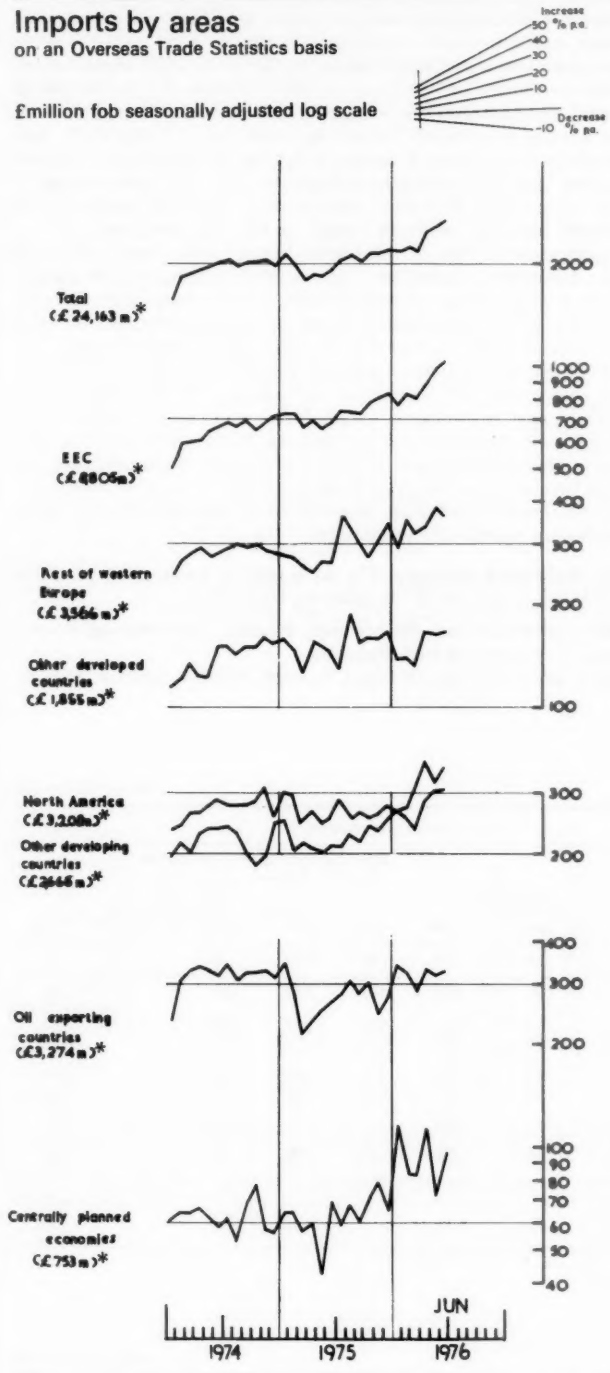
			Industrial materials				Finished manufactures						
								Machinery and transport equipment					
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles	Other transport equipment*	Other	Miscellaneous
1975	24,163	4,346	4,310	8,364	2,214	1,409	4,741	6,655	4,782	3,603	883	297	1,872	489
1975 3rd quarter	6,191	1,120	1,110	2,041	519	331	1,191	1,836	1,364	1,055	229	70	472	105
4th quarter	6,462	1,208	1,190	2,203	568	394	1,242	1,757	1,246	995	234	60	511	106
1976 1st quarter	6,612	1,020	1,303	2,402	676	430	1,295	1,818	1,265	901	264	95	553	92
2nd quarter p	7,744	1,264	1,375	2,761	783	491	1,488	2,186	1,594	1,181	332	99	592	119
1976 April	2,500	379	465	949	262	152	536	670	486	336	102	50	184	38
May r	2,576	442	468	875	251	159	464	711	508	381	114	20	204	35
June p	2,668	443	443	937	269	180	488	804	601	463	116	29	203	46
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+17	+24	+5½	+15	+16	+14	+15	+20	+26	+31	+26	+3½	+7	+28

* Not seasonally adjusted. ¶See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

Imports by areas

on an Overseas Trade Statistics basis

£million fob seasonally adjusted log scale



accuracy of the resulting figures, were described in an article in *Trade and Industry*, 15 February 1973.

Regular assessments of the quality of recording indicated that, from the beginning of 1972 until late 1973 there was no need to make adjustments to the export figures for a shortfall in documentation. Some errors in recording remained, whereby either the need to submit a document was overlooked or, on the other hand, two documents might be submitted for the same goods. The amount of these errors had been substantially reduced, and they more or less balanced out, leaving the total recorded figure of exports in each month virtually correct.

From the autumn of 1973 until the end of 1974, however, there was evidence of a slight deterioration causing a small net amount of under-recording of about half of one per cent. In view of this evidence an adjustment, varying between £6 million and £8 million, was made for each month between October 1973 and December 1974, with smaller notional amounts in July to September 1973.

The monthly monitoring and follow-up process takes some time to carry out, so that the evidence becomes available several months in arrear. The evidence now available for 1975 shows a distinct and sustained improvement so that the amount of net under-recording is again negligible. As a result it is no longer necessary to make any adjustment for net under-recording to the monthly export figures from January 1975 onwards.

Regular monitoring of the quality of recording will continue.

1(f) Timing. The figures for exports relate to documents received in the Statistical Office of HM Customs and Excise up to a few days before the end of the calendar month. On average export documents arrive at the Customs Statistical Office within a fortnight of the shipment of goods, so that the documents relate to goods passing through the ports in the month ending about the middle of the calendar month to which they are attributed. The figures for imports relate to documents received at the Customs Statistical Office up to the third working day after the end of the month. Importers are usually required to present their documents before they can obtain Customs clearance and remove the goods. Thus the import statistics correspond closely to movements through the ports during the calendar month to which they are attributed.

1(g) Invisible trade (services and other current transactions) covers the following items: Government services and transfer payments; all other services including sea and air transport, travel, and insurance, banking and other financial transactions; overseas income in the form of interest, profits and dividends; and private transfers. The monthly figures are inevitably less precise than those for visible trade for several reasons: the data are not available on a monthly basis (some are reported quarterly, others less frequently) and the figures are, therefore, essentially projections based on past trends though subject to modification for special factors (eg timing of quarterly EEC contributions and receipts) which affect the trend; revisions, affecting particularly gross credits and debits, but often the balance as well, are more frequent; and the gross figures themselves include a number of items which are appropriately recorded as the net profit or surplus arising on the transactions.

1(h) Trade in petroleum and petroleum products. Trade in petroleum and petroleum products (Table 12) accounts for almost all the trade in Fuels, Section 3 of SITC(R) which is included in

TABLE 9 Imports: areas¶ Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million cif

	Total	Developed countries				Developing countries		Centrally planned economies
		EEC	Rest of W. Europe	North America	Other	Oil exporting countries	Other	
1975	24,163	8,805	3,566	3,208	1,855	3,274	2,666	753
1976 3rd quarter	6,191	2,215	1,013	802	476	864	652	186
4th quarter	6,462	2,423	941	789	491	825	724	213
1976 1st quarter	6,612	2,423	978	871	414	941	760	276
2nd quarter p	7,744	2,914	1,098	1,055	496	971	893	279
1976 April	2,500	900	352	370	166	328	282	111
May r	2,576	981	383	324	163	318	305	72
June p	2,668	1,033	363	361	167	325	306	96
Percentage change								
2nd quarter on previous quarter	+17	+20	+12	+21	+20	+3	+17	+1

¶ See Note 1(b). r Revised estimates. p Provisional estimates.

Tables 5 and 8. Import and export figures are shown for crude oil and for the rest of the division which includes petroleum partly refined for further refining and petroleum products (eg motor spirit, lamp oil and white spirit, distillate fuels, residual fuel oils, lubricating oils and greases, etc.).

The figures of value and tonnage of crude oil imports in Table 12 are based on reports to HM Customs and Excise and have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels totals in Tables 5 and 8. These figures cannot be directly compared with the monthly import tonnages originating from the Department of Energy which are published in the *Monthly Digest of Statistics* and the *Digest of Energy Statistics*, as the latter are based on reports received directly from the oil industry and are unadjusted. Over longer periods the differences between the two sources are largely resolved.

For imports the average value of crude oil per ton has been obtained by dividing the value of crude oil imports by the tonnage and will reflect not only changes in price but also changes in the commodity mix of imports due, for example, to differing qualities of crude oil.

The figures of value of crude oil exports have been seasonally adjusted with the same seasonal and length of month factors as have been used for the Fuels total in Table 5. These figures include oil which has been re-exported.

1(i) Unit value and volume indices. A brief description of the way in which the index numbers on a balance of payments basis are calculated was published in the article giving unit value and volume index numbers for March 1971 in *Trade and Industry* of 26 May 1971. An article was published in *Trade and Industry* of 11 October 1973 introducing the series of import and export unit value and volume indices with 1970 = 100. The purpose of the index numbers is to measure the changes in price and volume of our imports and exports. Index numbers can be constructed in various ways, and the series used here are of the fixed base type. Thus, the unit value indices measure changes in 'price' of a fixed selection of trade headings (although in practice it is not specific prices which are measured but the average price of all the varying transactions taking place each month in the selected headings, reflecting different kinds of goods covered by each heading and different markets or sources of supply). Correspondingly, the volume indices measure, for the same selection of trade headings, what the change in the value of trade would be assuming no changes in the prices charged from those in the base year. Because the indices are base weighted, they do not take account of the changes in the pattern of trade since the base year, and consequently their product does not precisely account for the change in the value of trade expressed as an index. In practice, though, since the composition of trade changes little between consecutive months, the product of the changes in the indices will often approximate to the change in the value of trade between one month and the next. A full methodological article about the 1970-based series of indices was published in the April 1975 issue of *Economic Trends*. Adjustments have been made to the import volume index to include North Sea oil production installations, however no changes have been made to the base-weighted unit value index.

1(j) Definition of areas. The areas used in Tables 4 and 9 of this article are comprised of the following countries:

EEC – West Germany, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, Italy, Denmark and Irish Republic.
Rest of Western Europe – Finland, Sweden, Norway, Iceland, Switzer-

TABLE 10 Imports: volume indices
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
Weights	1,000	227	105	427	151	60	216	229	166	133	33	63
1975	124.4	98	89	113	78	122	135	183	182	176	203	186
1975 3rd quarter	126.1	101	91	111	74	117	135	191	193	189	200	187
4th quarter	127.6	107	90	116	78	133	138	182	179	177	190	188
1976 1st quarter	125.7	91	90	123	92	143	140	183	177	164	224	198
2nd quarter p	136.0	104	88	129	96	149	146	197	199	189	250	190
1976 April	136.0	96	91	137	102	140	162	189	191	172	275	185
May r	135.6	110	92	122	91	146	137	194	194	187	236	196
June p	136.3	108	80	126	94	163	139	206	213	209	240	189
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+8	+14	−2	+4½	+4½	+4½	+4½	+7½	+13	+16	+12	−4½

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

TABLE 11 Imports: unit value indices
Overseas Trade Statistics basis

Not seasonally adjusted — Indices 1970 = 100

				Industrial materials				Finished manufactures				
									Machinery and transport equipment			
	Total	Food, beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Total	Total	Machinery	Road motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Other
1975	235.9	219	535	199	215	229	180	188	183	181	194	200
1975 3rd quarter	237.6	217	536	200	213	230	182	196	192	189	204	207
4th quarter	249.5	223	591	206	222	234	187	205	199	197	210	220
1976 1st quarter	258.8	228	636	210	226	239	190	213	207	204	221	226
2nd quarter p	281.4	243	686	230	248	262	210	234	230	225	251	242
1976 April	273.1	240	662	221	237	256	201	228	224	219	242	239
May r	281.9	244	682	232	249	266	211	233	230	224	254	242
June p	289.2	246	713	238	257	265	217	239	237	232	256	244
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+8½	+7	+8	+10	+9½	+10	+10	+10	+11	+10	+14	+7

p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

land, Liechtenstein, Portugal, Austria, Andorra, Vatican City, Greece Turkey, Yugoslavia, Spain, Faroe Islands, Gibraltar, Malta, Continental Shelf (Foreign Part).

North America – USA, Canada, Puerto Rico, US Virgin Islands, Greenland.

Other Developed Countries – Australia, New Zealand, Japan and South Africa.

Centrally Planned Economies – Soviet Union, Poland, East Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, China, North Korea, North Vietnam and Outer Mongolia.

Oil Exporting Countries – Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Bahrein, Brunei, Dubai, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sharjah etc., Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela.

Other Developing Countries – All other countries.

2 Overseas Trade Statistics

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports and exports for June with cumulative totals will be published on 27 July* and further analysis of the figures will be found in Tables 122 to 140 in the Monthly Digest for July,† due to be published in the second week of August.

* Overseas Trade Statistics of the United Kingdom, published by HMSO, price £4.75 (Annual subscription £64.44).

† Monthly Digest of Statistics, published by HMSO, price £1.45 (Annual subscription including Supplement of Definitions and postage £21.28).

Detailed statistics of UK overseas trade

Each month the Overseas Trade Statistics give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports of commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries. The information in these statistics is a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classification (which has over 11,000 commodity headings); there are 199 specified countries.

The fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual descriptions of the Tariff and Overseas Trade Classsification and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service.

Applications should be made to the Statistical Office, Bill of Entry Section, HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue; Southend-on-Sea, Essex, SS2 6AL (Tel. Southend (0702) 49421, ext. 316 or 323 for Imports, or ext. 314 or 315 for Exports; Telex 99112 CUSEX Southend).

TABLE 12 Trade in petroleum and petroleum products¶ On a Balance of Payments basis (Division 33 of SITC(R))

Seasonally adjusted

	Balance of Visible trade	Imports				Rest of Division 33	Exports		Rest of Division 33
		Total	Crude oil				Total	Crude oil	
	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	million fob	Average value per ton £ fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob	£ million fob
1974	−3,423	4,119	3,342	109.4	30.6	777	696	29	667
1975	−3,114	3,835	3,071	85.8	35.8	764	721	30	691
1974 1st quarter	−730	866	703	28.5	24.8	163	136	3	133
2nd quarter	−890	1,092	902	28.3	32.0	190	202	12	190
3rd quarter	−897	1,080	868	26.5	32.9	212	183	6	177
4th quarter	−906	1,081	869	26.1	33.4	212	175	8	167
1975 1st quarter	−766	943	753	22.1	34.2	190	177	7	170
2nd quarter	−689	843	698	20.7	33.7	145	154	1	153
3rd quarter	−795	985	806	22.7	35.6	179	190	6	184
4th quarter	−864	1,064	814	20.3	40.2	250	200	16	184
1976 1st quarter	−959	1,180	931	21.5	43.4	249	221	18	203
2nd quarter p	−990	1,247	981	21.3	46.0	266	257	24	233
April	−336	423	333	7.5	44.3	90	87	3	84
May r	−328	423	326	7.1	46.1	97	95	12	83
June p	−327	402	322	6.7	47.8	80	75	10	65
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter		+5½	+5½	−½	+6	+6½	+16	+36	+15

p Provisional estimates r Revised estimates. ¶ See note 1(h).

TABLE 13 Derivation of the visible trade figures on a balance of payments basis

£ million

	Exports				Imports				
	Recorded	Seasonally adjusted†			Recorded	Seasonally adjusted†			
	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (fob)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (fob)	Coverage adjustments	Balance of Payments basis (fob)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Overseas Trade Statistics basis (cif)	Adjustments to BOP basis: Valuation adjustments	Adjustments to BOP basis: Coverage adjustments	Balance of Payments basis (fob)
1974	16,600	16,600	−705	15,895	23,283	23,283	−1,652	−472	21,159
1975	19,929	19,929	−1,156	18,772	24,163	24,163	−1,604	−587	21,972
1974 1st quarter	3,617	3,637	−156	3,481	5,386	5,281	−418	−85	4,778
2nd quarter	4,188	4,145	−138	4,007	6,014	5,949	−421	−154	5,373
3rd quarter	4,258	4,430	−208	4,222	5,807	6,005	−415	−115	5,475
4th quarter	4,536	4,388	−203	4,185	6,076	6,049	−398	−118	5,533
1975 1st quarter	4,595	4,781	−249	4,532	5,882	5,879	−374	−122	5,382
2nd quarter	4,943	4,744	−265	4,479	5,844	5,632	−385	−87	5,160
3rd quarter	4,798	4,940	−305	4,635	6,010	6,191	−415	−155	5,621
4th quarter	5,593	5,464	−337	5,126	6,427	6,462	−430	−222	5,809
1976 1st quarter	5,818	5,775	−334	5,441	6,820	6,612	−433	−268	5,911
2nd quarter p	6,403	6,348	−342	6,006	7,828	7,744	−513	−261	6,970
1976 January	1,783	1,881	−104	1,777	2,137	2,181	−143	−64	1,974
February	1,775	1,880	−129	1,751	2,134	2,250	−144	−102	2,004
March	2,260	2,014	−101	1,913	2,549	2,181	−146	−102	1,933
April	2,032	2,042	−94	1,948	2,548	2,500	−161	−128	2,211
May r	2,073	2,136	−122	2,014	2,460	2,576	−168	−53	2,356
June p	2,298	2,169	−126	2,043	2,820	2,668	−185	−80	2,403
Percentage change 2nd quarter on previous quarter	+10	+10		+10	+15	+17			+18

† Components and totals are rounded independently. p Provisional estimates. r Revised estimates.

Wholesale prices in June

Output prices

The provisional price index for the home sales of manufactured products rose by 1 per cent in June to 217.0 (1970 = 100). The final effect of the Budget increase in duty on cigarettes accounted for ¼ per cent.

The index for manufactured products other than food, drink and tobacco was ¾ per cent higher as a result of increases spread across all sectors. This index rose 3½ per cent in the second quarter of 1976 compared with 4 per cent in the same period last year.

The provisional June index for the steel industries showed the highest sector increase of 2¾ per cent attributable to public sector price increases. Price rises at the end of May for heavy steel bars and sections and steel sheets were mainly responsible. This index rose by 11¼ per cent in the second quarter.

The index for metal manufacturing as a whole rose 11 per cent in the second quarter, the prices of non-ferrous metals rising on average by about 14 per cent in this period.

Further information

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division 4, Room 610, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, London SW1P 3DB. Telephone inquiries for price index numbers should be made to 01-215 3544 (Tables 1 and 2 indices), 3549 (engineering), 5216 (chemicals, steel, building materials, etc.), 3548 (textiles, clothing timber, paper, etc.), 3173 (imported commodities).

The index for the metal goods industries increased by 1¼ per cent in June contributing to an increase of 5¼ per cent in the second quarter. Of the latter increase just over a quarter was accounted for by price rises for wire and wire manufactures.

A second quarter increase of 5 per cent in the index for the bricks, cement and other building materials industries resulted from price

TABLE 1 Price index numbers of materials purchased

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1975			1976		1975			1976					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	Jun.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	Jun. p
Orders III to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry:	225.6	239.3	256.0	266.1	291.1	227.7	256.7	259.0	261.0	263.5	273.8	285.2	290.6	297.6
	Materials†	228.7	243.4	261.2	272.0	297.5	230.6	262.0	264.5	266.6	269.4	279.9	290.9	297.0	304.6
	Coal (except for carbonising), gas and electricity	195.8	200.5	205.2	210.1	230.6	200.9	205.3	205.8	206.9	207.5	215.8	230.4	230.6	230.9
Orders IV to XIX	Materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	244.3	255.4	269.7	280.3	312.6	247.5	269.4	272.2	273.8	276.8	290.2	305.2	312.2	320.5
	Materials†	251.3	263.3	278.9	290.3	324.3	254.2	278.5	281.7	283.3	286.7	300.8	315.9	323.8	333.3
Order III	Materials and fuel purchased by the food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	191.5	206.2	224.1	234.3	244.6	192.2	225.0	229.7	232.2	233.4	237.3	242.7	244.3	246.9
	Materials and fuels purchased by selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	187.7	205.2	226.6	235.9	244.0	187.5	229.5	231.1	234.0	235.2	238.6	241.6	243.3	247.2
	Materials†	186.9	204.9	226.9	236.1	243.9	186.6	230.2	231.2	234.2	235.5	238.7	241.4	243.1	247.1
	Fuel	208.6	210.9	217.8	230.9	248.0	211.1	213.2	227.5	228.9	229.3	234.4	246.6	248.6	248.7
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	186.5	202.8	225.4	235.3	241.4	186.3	229.0	230.6	233.5	234.8	237.6	239.8	240.5	243.9
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	233.5	241.0	250.8	258.7	276.0	234.4	249.3	254.7	255.5	257.1	263.4	272.3	275.9	279.9
311 and 312	Steel industries	225.9	230.6	237.2	247.0	280.7	227.3	236.8	240.0	241.2	243.9	255.8	278.8	281.0	282.2
321 to 323	Non-ferrous metals industry	141.3	145.9	149.1	157.3	189.2	139.9	148.8	150.2	152.3	154.7	164.8	183.3	189.6	194.7
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering industries	206.1	211.4	217 2	226.6	244.1	207.8	217.5	219.5	223.2	226.3	230.4	240.6	245.2	246.5
Order IX	Electrical engineering industries	176.5	182.6	187.0	196.4	217.6	176.9	187.1	188.5	192.5	195.3	201.5	212.8	218.4	221.7
Order X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering industries	205.6	209.7	213.8	222.3	238.1	206.7	213.7	215.6	218.8	222.5	225.6	234.9	238.8	240.7
Order XII	Metal goods industries	220.7	224.6	227.3	234.4	257.7	221.2	227.9	229.1	229.9	233.6	239.8	253.4	258.1	261.7
Order XIII	Textile industries	198.6	204.0	214.9	232.4	255.4	201.1	213.7	221.0	227.8	231.0	238.5	248.3	254.9	263.0
Order XV	Clothing and footwear industries	179.4	184.7	189.4	197.4	208.2	181.0	189.5	190.9	194.4	197.7	200.0	205.6	208.9	210.2
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc., industries	217.7	225.1	231.7	245.1	258.6	219.3	230.1	236.5	240.7	244.4	250.2	255.2	258.7	261.8
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	207.6	216.0	226.3	237.8	248.2	210.3	224.6	231.7	235.1	237.7	240.7	246.2	248.7	249.8
Order VXII	Timber industries	217.2	217.0	220.2	235.2	259.0	216.7	219.4	222.4	229.0	235.1	241.4	247.5	259.7	269.9
481 to 484	Paper industries	240.1	243.5	248.9	253.5	273.5	243.4	248.3	251.6	250.7	251.4	258.4	267.0	275.0	278.6
Order XX	Construction materials	203.4	209.5	215.4	227.2	241.6	204.9	215.4	217.6	222.9	227.8	230.9	235.7	243.3	245.8
Part of Order XX	House building materials	205.0	211.2	217.2	229.2	244.3	205.9	217.2	219.0	224.8	229.7	233.0	237.4	245.9	249.5

† Includes crude oil and coal for carbonising.

CHART 1 (LOG SCALE)

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
(other than food, drink & tobacco)
the latest two months are provisional

CHART 2 (LOG SCALE)

FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY
the latest two months are provisional

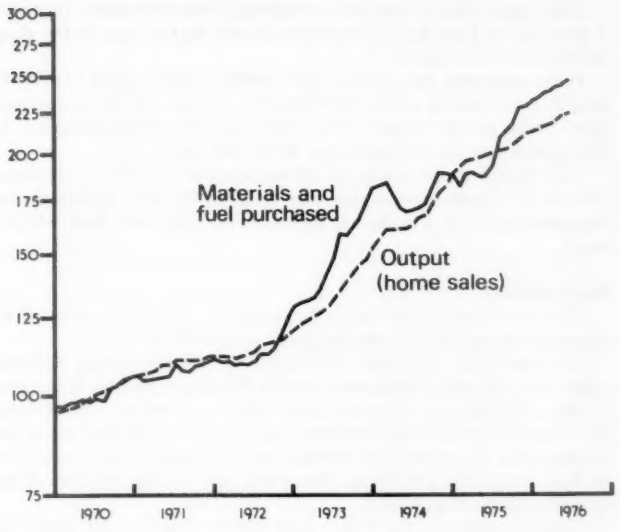


TABLE 1(a) Price index numbers of materials and fuel purchased by selected sectors of industry 1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1975			1976		1975			1976					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	Jun.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	Jun. p
361	Electrical machinery industry	191.6	196.7	201.5	211.5	230.2	192.6	201.6	203.2	207.9	210.8	215.9	226.0	230.7	233.8
362	Insulated wires and cables industry	134.5	139.9	143.4	152.1	177.7	133.4	143.6	143.7	147.5	150.0	158.8	172.2	179.0	182.0
364	Radio and electronic components industry	190.8	196.3	201.8	209.7	224.1	191.6	201.8	203.7	206.7	209.8	212.6	220.1	224.9	227.3
368	Domestic appliances industry	188.1	191.2	195.8	205.3	221.8	187.9	195.8	197.4	201.8	205.1	208.9	217.4	221.9	226.0
369	Electrical goods industries n.e.s.	183.7	187.7	192.6	200.7	219.1	182.4	192.8	193.9	197.1	200.3	204.7	214.5	219.8	223.0
381	Motor vehicle industry	207.0	212.3	219.1	229.6	247.1	208.9	219.1	221.3	225.6	229.2	234.0	241.8	247.7	251.9
411	Man-made fibres industry	207.7	212.1	221.7	231.1	247.3	209.7	221.4	223.7	226.1	231.0	236.1	244.2	247.5	250.2
414	Woollen and worsted industry	200.7	207.9	230.8	255.2	282.8	203.7	230.4	242.4	249.9	251.2	264.5	274.7	282.7	290.9
422/1	Household textiles and handkerchiefs industry	190.9	194.1	198.6	210.1	221.3	192.3	198.6	202.0	207.8	210.1	212.5	216.1	223.6	224.3
450	Footwear industry	177.3	184.0	189.1	198.3	214.7	178.0	189.1	191.3	194.6	199.4	200.8	211.8	214.5	217.9
481	Paper and board making industry	246.2	251.3	258.2	262.8	288.4	250.1	257.3	261.3	259.6	260.2	268.7	278.8	290.8	295.7

Notes on wholesale price indices

1 Detailed notes on index numbers of wholesale prices were last shown in *Trade and Industry* of 9 April 1976.

2 The index numbers are constructed on a net sector basis. This is to say, the price movements used to compile the index for a particular sector of industry are only those relating to transactions between the sector and other sectors. Transactions between undertakings in the same sector are excluded. Thus index numbers for the whole of manufacturing industry are not weighted averages of sector index numbers.

3 All the index numbers are compiled exclusive of value added tax and (before its abolition) of purchase tax. Revenue duties (on cigarettes and manufactured tobacco, alcoholic liquor, matches and mechanical lighters) are included. The duty on hydrocarbon oils is excluded from output price series that cover these products (unless specifically noted to the contrary) but is included in series for materials and fuel purchased by sectors of industry.

4 Firm and provisional indices, at all levels of aggregation, include imputation for items for which there is no current price information. Additional provisional figures will be published for those indices where there are insufficient returns to allow accurate imputation.

5 Revisions to firm index numbers will only be published if the revised indices are significantly different. These revisions will only be notified in the full version of the wholesale price index articles; ie those published in April, August and December of each year.

rises, especially in May, for a range of products of these industries.

Clothing and footwear prices increased only marginally in June and by 1 per cent in the second quarter. Instrument engineering price increases were also lower than average, ½ and 2½ per cent in June and the second quarter respectively.

The indices for most of the remaining sectors increased by about 1 per cent in June and by between 3½ and 4½ per cent in the three months March to June.

Price increases for animal and poultry foods again made the largest contribution to the increase of 1 per cent in the provisional price index for the output of the food manufacturing industries. In the second quarter this index rose by 3¾ per cent.

The change in the index for all manufactured products measured over a 12 month period has now levelled off after falling for 12 successive months. The figures for May and June were both 14¾ per cent.

Input prices

The provisional price index for materials and fuel purchased by manufacturing industry rose by 2½ per cent to 297.6.

The index for materials purchased by manufacturing industry other than the food, drink and tobacco industries rose by 3 per cent in June. This increase was again due to higher prices for a wide range of imported commodities and semi-manufactures reflecting the lower average rate of exchange of sterling against major foreign currencies in June compared with May. This index rose by 10¾ per cent in the second quarter of this year.

Three-quarters of the 4 per cent rise in June in the index for materials and fuel purchased by the timber industries was accounted for by sharp increases for the second month running in imported softwood prices. These rose by 19¼ per cent in the second quarter. They also accounted for over three-quarters of the increases of 1 and 1½ per cent in the indices for construction and house building materials respectively in June.

The index for materials and fuel purchased by the textile industries rose by 3¼ per cent in June. Steep price increases for raw cotton made the most significant contribution.

Price increases for copper, refined nickel and tin accounted for more than three-quarters of the 2¾ per cent increase in the index for the non-ferrous metals industry.

The index for materials and fuel purchased by the steel industries rose by less than ½ per cent in June following an increase of only ¾ per cent in May.

The provisional June price indices for the pottery and glass, the clothing and footwear, the shipbuilding and marine engineering and the mechanical engineering industries all increased by less than 1 per cent in June.

The indices for materials and fuel purchased by all other broad sectors rose by about 1½ per cent in June.

The May index for the paper industries has been revised upward as a result of late information on price increases for waste paper.

Higher prices for a range of imported materials, notably wheat and tea, were responsible for the rise of 1¾ per cent in the index for materials purchased by the food manufacturing industries. Prices of home produced materials fell again, lower potato prices accounting for more than half of the decrease.

TABLE 2 Price index numbers of output (home sales)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1975			1976		1975			1976					
		2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2nd qtr. p	Jun.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May p	Jun. p
Orders III to XIX	Output of manufactured products	186.3	193.4	199.1	206.9	214.4	189.0	198.9	201.5	204.8	207.3	208.6	211.5	214.8	217.0
Orders IV to XIX	Products of manufacturing industry other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries	192.1	199.1	205.4	214.5	222.0	193.8	205.1	207.8	211.9	215.0	216.6	219.3	222.4	224.2
	Output of selected broad sectors of industry														
211 to 229	Food manufacturing industries	197.4	201.3	208.0	215.2	222.2	199.1	208.1	211.6	213.6	215.3	216.6	219.3	222.4	224.8
211 to 229 (excluding MLH 219)	Food manufacturing industries (excluding animal and poultry foods)	198.7	203.0	208.2	215.5	220.5	200.7	208.3	211.8	214.0	215.6	217.0	218.7	220.5	222.3
Order V	Chemicals and allied industries	186.2	192.8	198.2	206.5	213.6	187.1	198.1	199.7	203.8	207.3	208.5	211.2	213.7	216.0
Order VI	Metal manufacturing	202.2	206.0	209.5	217.7	240.1	202.7	209.9	210.9	214.2	217.8	221.1	234.4	240.6	245.4
311 and 312	Steel industries	227.6	227.8	231.0	237.3	260.3	227.5	231.5	232.2	234.4	238.2	239.4	255.3	259.2	266.3
Orders VII to XII	Engineering and allied industries	187.6	195.3	201.8	209.9	217.8	189.6	202.0	203.0	207.0	210.6	212.1	214.7	218.3	220.4
Order VII (excluding MLH 342)	Mechanical engineering	193.0	202.1	209.3	218.6	226.0	194.7	209.6	210.8	216.0	219.2	220.6	223.4	226.2	228.3
Order VIII	Instrument engineering	162.8	171.2	176.3	184.9	191.0	165.7	176.5	177.6	183.6	184.2	187.0	190.4	190.9	191.8
Order IX	Electrical engineering	170.9	177.2	183.6	191.5	197.8	173.2	183.8	184.9	188.7	192.0	193.7	195.4	197.6	200.5
Order XI	Vehicles	204.6	212.9	219.9	227.7	236.9	206.8	220.3	220.6	223.5	229.5	230.0	232.1	238.3	240.2
Order XII	Metal goods industries n.e.s	193.8	200.3	207.8	215.7	227.0	195.1	208.2	209.6	213.4	215.3	218.3	223.4	227.5	230.2
Order XIII	Textile industries	175.7	180.7	185.1	193.0	200.9	177.0	185.0	186.6	190.5	193.4	195.2	197.8	201.6	203.3
Order XV	Clothing and footwear	160.9	166.0	170.7	176.6	179.6	162.5	171.2	171.7	175.4	176.0	178.3	179.1	179.8	180.0
441/449	Made-up clothing	156.9	162.4	167.1	172.6	175.5	158.7	167.5	167.7	171.3	172.1	174.5	175.2	175.6	175.7
461, 464 and 469	Bricks, cement, etc., industries	198.3	209.3	218.8	231.5	243.2	202.3	219.3	221.1	227.0	232.7	234.9	237.6	245.3	246.8
462 and 463	Pottery and glass industries	191.0	202.3	210.2	215.4	223.3	196.6	211.2	211.6	213.0	215.9	217.2	221.3	223.4	225.2
Order XVII	Timber industries	201.7	207.9	210.9	218.7	225.5	202.6	210.7	211.7	216.1	218.9	221.2	222.9	225.6	228.1
481 to 484	Paper industries	218.6	227.2	233.8	235.4	242.4	220.6	233.9	234.7	234.9	235.3	235.9	239.4	243.1	244.6
Order XX	New construction‡	220	228	236	238 p		220		236			238 p			

‡ Index of building costs relate to average for the quarter (*Department of Environment*)

TABLE 3(a) Commodities produced in the United Kingdom (as published monthly)

1970 = 100

1968 SIC		1975 Jun.	1976 Mar.	Apr.	May p	Jun. p
101	Coal	300.7	344.5	350.2	350.2	350.3
102/1	Coated limestone roadstone	245.5	295.1	295.8	307.7	308.8
	Aggregates for concrete	182.9	201.2	204.2	214.8	216.2
103	Sand and gravel – ex pit or works	182.2	208.2	209.8	225.5	232.4
	Tobacco	152.9	156.0	156.0	162.9	168.9
262	Motor spirit, Two star (including duty)⊘	172.4	183.5	200.8	208.2	208.2
	Medium fuel oil (950 secs – including duty)⊘	294.0	346.4	346.4	346.4	346.4
	Dervy fuel (including duty)⊘	147.7	167.9	185.3	192.8	192.8
263	Lubricating oils and greases	208.7	233.5	238.9	238.1	238.1
271	General chemicals	202.3	226.7	235.5	241.1	245.7
271/1	Inorganic chemicals	197.1	225.3	230.3	236.1	238.5
271/2	Organic chemicals	223.3	252.3	258.1	263.4	268.6
272/1	Pharmaceutical chemicals	180.7	188.2	194.4	203.4	206.0
272/2	Pharmaceutical preparations	156.6	181.5	184.4	186.3	193.1
273	Toilet preparations	163.3	184.0	185.0	186.9	188.3
274	Paint	203.0	220.9	221.5	221.7	222.4
276/1	Synthetic resins and plastics materials	179.5	198.4	201.6	204.0	208.3
	Polyolefin moulding materials	184.5	210.9	210.7	214.3	218.4
	Polyvinyl chlorides	190.3	219.8	223.6	224.5	230.7
279/3	Explosives; fireworks, etc.	197.7	241.1	241.1	247.2	247.2
311/2	Uncoated steel sheets (other than stainless and electrical sheets)	211.3	202.1	242.4	248.7	276.0
	Tinplate	216.7	238.5	241.4	241.7	241.7
	Finished steel (other than sheets, tinplates, forgings and castings)	233.2	244.5	258.2	261.0	266.1
	Steel plates (non-alloy)	253.3	254.3	262.0	262.8	262.8
	Steel sheet piling	241.1	265.8	266.2	269.0	309.9
	Heavy steel bars and sections	238.7	264.3	264.5	266.7	298.5
	Light re-rolled bars and sections	230.0	238.6	261.7	264.2	264.2
	Finished stainless steels	183.9	186.4	199.8	203.3	203.3
	Steel castings	212.3	229.6	238.1	238.6	238.6
	Forgings (other than drop forgings)	251.4	315.3	320.4	334.5	336.8
312	Steel tubes – other than electric conduit tubes	249.4	261.4	276.2	285.4	285.6
313/3 and 313/4	Iron castings	228.5	258.8	263.4	270.6	271.0
	Cast and spun iron pipes and fittings	238.6	286.0	286.0	286.0	286.0
321	Wrought aluminium	176.4	198.2	203.2	215.7	217.9
	Aluminium: Rolled	173.2	187.0	191.8	207.2	207.7
	Extruded and drawn aluminium products – other than wire	172.0	194.6	199.6	214.4	214.9
	Aluminium: Castings	188.2	216.8	224.4	236.1	236.7
	Aluminium: Forgings	160.5	190.6	190.6	190.6	213.4
322	Brass ingots	114.0	138.6	164.9	172.4	172.0
331	Agricultural machinery	197.2	222.9	225.8	226.6	228.0
332	Metal-working machine tools	211.4	237.3 p	241.1 p	244.1	247.9
333	Pumps, valves, compressors, fluid power equipment	194.7	220.8	223.5	225.0	226.2
336	Construction and earth-moving equipment	185.0	222.5	224.3	226.9	230.1
368	Domestic electrical appliances	159.9	174.5	176.7	178.3	179.2
381/1	Passenger cars‡	185.0	203.1	205.0	211.2	211.8
381/2	Commercial and public service vehicles	216.2	242.2	243.9	251.4	253.5
	Commercial vehicles not exceeding 1½ tons gross vehicle weight	216.3	244.5	246.8	255.6	255.6
	Commercial vehicles and chassis over 1½ tons gross vehicle weight	216.0	241.3	242.8	250.2	252.6
	Public service vehicles	217.4	243.4	244.7	250.2	255.2
390	Engineers' cutting tools	163.8	185.8	191.0	194.2	195.4
	Engineers' cutting tools: diamond	149.0	162.7	162.7	165.6	167.9
	Engineers' cutting tools and parts: non diamond	164.9	187.5	193.1	196.4	197.6
	Hacksaw blades	163.5	185.9	191.5	194.3	194.3
391	Hand tools and implements	204.4	226.5	232.0	236.7	238.2
392	Cutlery and tableware	188.6	209.0	216.9	217.6	224.7
399/1	Metal furniture, office and works equipment	183.3	197.2	198.7	200.5	206.7
399/12	Plumbers brassware	162.1	181.9	185.9	189.5	194.8
411	Man-made fibres production	152.3	167.4	171.8	174.0	175.9
412, 414/5 and 415	All spun man-made fibres yarns	168.6	183.9	189.2	198.2	200.6
412	Cotton yarns, cotton-spun man-made fibres yarns and mixtures of both	185.1	215.2	224.0	236.6	239.4
413	Woven cotton cloth in the loomstate	192.6	208.2	212.0	218.7	220.7
	Man-made fibres fabrics in the loomstate	190.1	207.5	202.6	209.6	211.4
414/2	Yarns of wool spun on the worsted system	192.0	215.5	222.6	229.3	232.4
417	Hosiery and other knitted goods	151.4	163.8	165.6	166.3	167.5
419	Carpets and rugs	172.7	201.7	202.0	209.6	210.9
429/1	Asbestos manufactures	167.4	193.0	197.4	197.4	200.4
431/1	Leather for footwear	155.5	183.1	200.8	202.0	206.3
450	Footwear – including rubber footwear	172.1	187.6	188.2	189.3	189.7
461/1	Refractory goods including bricks	214.9	236.4	236.4	249.9	256.3
461/2	Non-refractory goods, including building bricks	203.5	240.4	242.3	245.6	245.8
	Engineering bricks – *delivered*	231.7	280.2	280.2	280.2	280.2
463/1	Flat glass (including safety and silvered glass)	196.0	218.6	218.6	220.9	221.9
	Glazing sheet and plate glass	163.0	197.8	197.8	197.8	197.8
463 2	Glass containers	206.8	220.0	225.4	230.3	233.9
464	Cement – *delivered in bulk*	202.4	243.4	243.4	249.9	249.9
469/2	Precast concrete products	195.5	225.8	227.3	231.7	234.3
	Precast concrete pipes – *delivered*	221.4	263.9	263.9	265.3	266.5
	Precast concrete manholes – *delivered*	177.4	212.8	212.8	215.7	217.0
	Plaster – gypsum	199.5	212.1	212.1	227.1	228.1
471/1	Homegrown hardwood – sawn	222.3	230.1	233.4 p	237.1	239.3
471/2	Building joinery	225.6	246.8	250.0	255.9	262.1
472	Domestic furniture	183.5	202.0	203.1	203.3	204.1
473	Bedding, etc	196.9	222.9	225.0	225.0	225.4

TABLE 3(a) *(continued)*

1968 SIC		1975 Jun.	1976 Mar.	Apr.	May p	Jun. p
481	Paper and board	218.2	226.7	233.4	239.0	239.3
	Printings and writings – excluding newsprint	211.7	217.3	227.6	235.3	235.3
482/1	Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases	219.0	237.5	239.4	243.8	244.8
483	Manufactured stationery	216.8	236.8	238.0	241.7	244.8
484/1	Wallpaper	218.7	225.1	225.1	225.1	226.6
489	General printing, bookbinding etc.	183.5	202.2	203.3	206.5	210.0
491/1	Rubber tyres and tubes	176.8	191.4	191.6	191.8	197.6
492	Linoleum and felt base	179.7	202.2	202.4	209.5	210.9
Part 399/472	Office furniture	208.7	226.8	228.2	229.4	234.2
Part 338/399/472	Office equipment and machinery	173.4	185.0	187.1 p	186.3	188.7

ø Index based on scheduled outer zone prices for minimum bulk loads of 500 gallon (motor spirit 1,000 gallons) exclusive of rebates. p = provisional.
‡ Inclusive of purchase tax (before its abolition), VAT and Car Tax.

TABLE 3(b) Commodities wholly or mainly imported into the United Kingdom

	1975 Jun.	1976 Mar.	Apr.	May p	Jun. p
Hides and skins	153.6	283.0	307.7	318.2	311.8
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot delivered	154.8	164.1	173.0	178.2	178.2
Copper‡	91.4	116.2	138.6	141.3	148.8
Lead‡	122.1	155.5	194.2	210.3	212.9
Nickel§	157.8	201.4	201.6	210.0	228.4
Tin, ingot min. 99.75%‡	198.3	232.6	251.4	269.2	288.1
Zinc‡	267.0	304.9	346.9	346.8	344.3
Zinc§	281.4	319.4	336.4	343.2	352.3
Natural rubber	156.6	228.0	240.1	256.6	287.6
Sulphur, crude cif (for acid making)	262.0	297.1	297.1	297.1	297.1
Textiles:					
Raw cotton, all types	194.6	273.4	291.5	311.6	359.4
American types, cif Liverpool	197.8	283.0	299.1	321.6	378.9
Egyptian types, cif Liverpool	178.3	225.5	253.7	261.8	261.8
Raw wool – all types	205.5	263.0	276.1	288.9	302.3
Imported	210.3	262.0	273.0	285.6	301.1
Imported, merino	215.0	243.4	244.6	262.3	280.1
Imported, fine crossbred	207.3	258.1	278.5	284.0	298.7
Imported, medium and coarse crossbred	224.1	328.2	351.7	361.3	374.5
British types	178.4	268.5	293.4	307.9	309.1
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	224.5	261.8	269.0	287.1	294.2
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	221.8	241.2	247.3	253.2	264.5
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	237.6	264.7	271.8	294.5	315.5
Woodpulp, imported	289.9	306.9	323.1	329.5	337.3

‡ LME settlement price. § Producer's price. p = provisional.

TABLE 5 United Nations index numbers of world export prices(1)

1970 = 100

	Primary commodities: Total $	Total £	Total Purchasers' currencies	Agricultural non-food $	Agricultural non-food £	Agricultural non-food Purchasers' currencies	Non-ferrous metals $	Non-ferrous metals £	Non-ferrous metals Purchasers' currencies	Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals (2) $	Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals (2) £	Primary commodities and non-ferrous metals (2) Purchasers' currencies
1973 1st quarter	152	150	138	162	161	147	97	96	88	144	143	131
2nd quarter	171	162	148	192	182	166	113	107	98	163	154	141
3rd quarter	189	183	156	214	207	177	131	127	108	181	175	150
4th quarter	215	217	184	216	217	185	144	145	123	206	207	176
1974 1st quarter	303	318	274	232	244	209	160	168	144	284	298	256
2nd quarter	304	304	263	229	229	198	183	183	159	288	287	249
3rd quarter	307	313	272	221	225	196	142	145	126	285	290	253
4th quarter	318	327	279	212	218	186	126	130	111	292	300	256
1975 1st quarter	312	312	261	201	201	168	124	124	104	287	287	240
2nd quarter	299	308	250	198	204	166	120	124	101	275	283	230
3rd quarter	297	334	263	196	221	173	118	133	105	273	307	241
4th quarter	304	356	274	190	223	171	116	136	104	279	327	251
1976 1st quarter (3)	307	368	280	194	233	177	121	145	110	282	338	257
2nd quarter (4)	*321*	*427*	*299*	*211*	*281*	*197*	*136*	*180*	*126*	*296*	*394*	*276*

(1) Published by the UN in terms of US dollars. For convenience the index numbers are also shown in sterling and in terms of purchasers' currencies by converting the dollar index at prevailing exchange rates. (2) This combined index is not published as such by the UN. (3) Provisional. (4) Projections by Department of Industry.

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Retail sales – provisional estimate for June

Volume

The *provisional* estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in June is 107 (1971 = 100).

The estimate suggests some recovery from the drop in May which followed the higher level of April. The higher sales in April probably reflected the effects of the Budget measures. The fluctuations of recent months have been most marked in the sales by durable goods shops.

The volume of sales in the second quarter, which includes the higher level of trade in April, was about the same as in the first quarter, which was increased by comparatively buoyant 'sales' and the easing of certain restrictions on credit in the middle of December.

	Retail sales: volume seasonally adjusted index (1971 = 100)		Retail sales: value not seasonally adjusted – percentage change compared with a year earlier
1975 1st quarter	111.3	1975 1st quarter	+22
2nd quarter	108.9	2nd quarter	+24
3rd quarter	105.5	3rd quarter	+18
4th quarter	105.8	4th quarter	+15
1976 1st quarter	107.3	1976 1st quarter	+15
2nd quarter	107.1 (prov.)	2nd quarter	+12 (prov.)
1975 March	109.5	1975 March	+21
April	120.0	April	+33
May	103.7	May	+19
June	104.1	June	+20
1976 March	105.5	1976 March	+13
April	108.5	April	+6
May	105.7	May	+16
June	107 (prov.)	June	+13 (prov.)

Value

Based on non-seasonally adjusted data, the *provisional* estimate of the value of total retail sales in June was 13 per cent higher than in June 1975. In the first six months of 1976, the average value of sales was 13 per cent higher than in the corresponding period of 1975.

Notes

The volume index is given to the nearest ½ per cent. The percentage increase in value compared with a year earlier is given to the nearest whole number.

A detailed note on the method of computation of the provisional estimate was published in *Trade and Industry* on 21 February 1974.

Estimates are based on early returns to the monthly inquiry. These returns now cover approaching one half, by turnover, of information available at the final stage. Past evidence suggests that the average error (ignoring sign) in the provisional estimates will be about 0.5 per cent. However, as with all estimates based on partial data, caution must be exercised in interpreting a single month's figure.

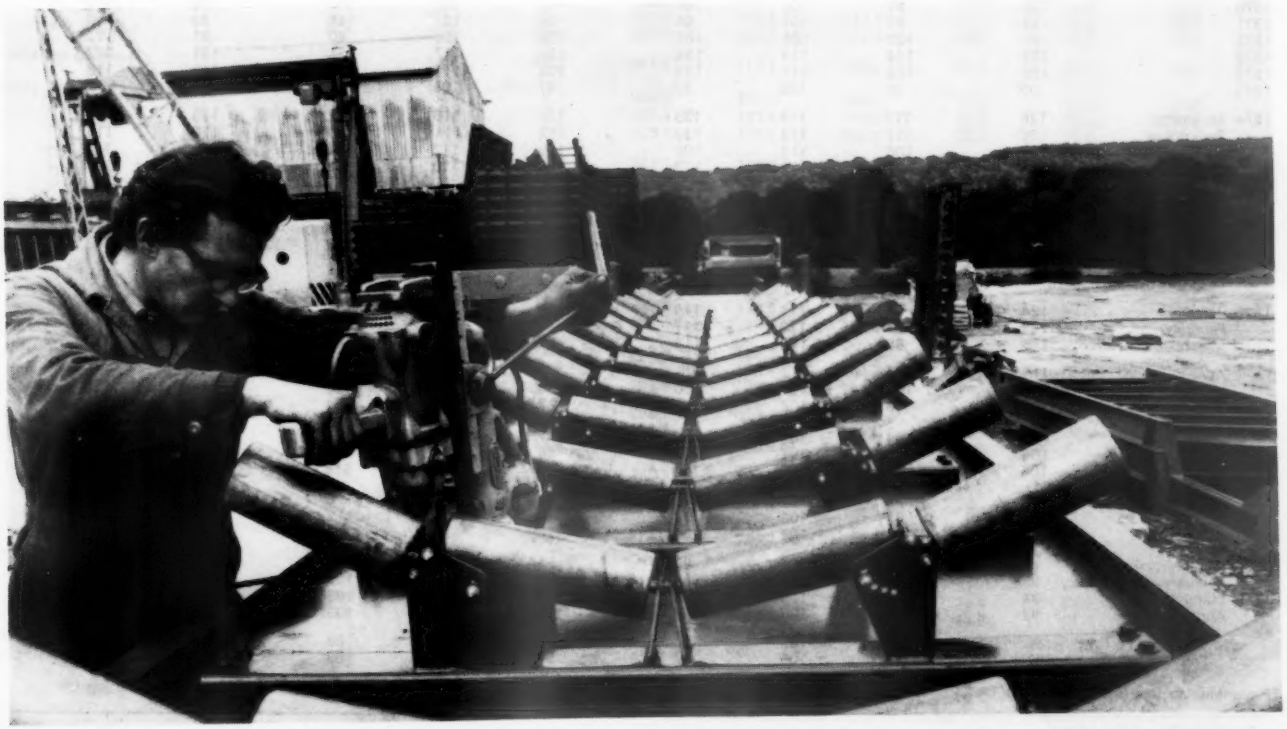
When using the volume figures, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the value series to constant prices become more acute. Thus, the relative accuracy with which volume changes have been measured is likely to have been reduced in recent periods.

The value estimates are compiled inclusive of VAT, and will, therefore, reflect changes in the rates of VAT. The volume estimates, however, are not affected by these changes since the retail price indices used to 'deflate' the value data are themselves inclusive of VAT.

The seasonally adjusted series include, where appropriate, adjustments to make allowance for the inclusion of an extra week in the January 1975 trading period. No adjustments are made to the non-seasonally adjusted data. The provisional figure was made available by press notice in advance of this article.

Final figures for June will be published in *Trade and Industry* on 13 August.

Kent helps the Washington underground



A £200,000 conveyor system under construction at the Kent factory of Stelmo Ltd., will soon be helping to build the Metro in Washington. The conveyors will be used on a tunnelling contract for the continuous removal of earth and rock during boring operations.

Engineering sales and orders (SIC VII, VIII and IX) up to April

Provisional trend estimates and seasonally adjusted volume index numbers of engineering sales and orders to April, presented below, continue to suggest that the inflow of net new orders is picking up from the low level reached in the last quarter of 1975, and in addition indicate a slight improvement in sales. These trends are apparent in both home and export markets; the increase in new home orders was more marked than for exports, but the increase in sales was stronger in the export market. Despite the improvement in new orders, they remained below the levels of sales, so both home and export order books shortened further.

The volume of home sales recovered slightly from the low level reached at the beginning of this year, the increase in trend between January and April being about 1½ per cent. The increase in home net new orders was maintained in April, when the index stood about 8 per cent above its level three months earlier. However, the inflow of new orders remained below the level of sales, hence home order books continued to shorten, falling by 3½ per cent in the latest three months.

Index numbers for the combined engineering industries (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX) (a)

Volume index numbers: Orders-on-hand. December 1970 unadjusted = 100 Net new orders and sales, 1970 average monthly sales = 100

	Total			Home			Export		
	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders	Sales
Trend estimates									
1974 July	137	110	113	132	108	112	147	114	116
August	136	107	113	131	106	112	146	108	117
September	134	103	113	129	103	112	144	104	117
October	133	100	113	128	99	111	142	101	118
November	130	96	113	125	95	111	140	99	118
December	128	93	113	123	92	111	137	96	118
1975 January	125	92	113	120	91	110	135	95	118
February	122	91	112	117	90	110	132	94	117
March	119	92	111	114	90	109	129	95	117
April	117	92	110	112	90	107	127	97	116
May	115	92	109	109	89	106	125	100	116
June	112	92	108	107	88	104	123	102	115
July	110	91	107	104	86	104	122	103	115
August	108	90	106	102	85	103	120	101	114
September	106	88	106	99	84	102	118	99	113
October	103	87	105	96	83	101	116	96	112
November	101	87	104	94	84	100	114	95	112
December	99	88	103	92	85	99	112	95	113
1976 January	97	89	103	90	87	98	110	95	114
February	95	91	103	89	89	98	108	97	115
March	94	93	104	88	91	99	106	98	116
April	93	95	105	87	93	100	104	98	118
Percentage change (b) Jan.-Apr. 1976	−4.0	6.5	−2.0	−3.5	8.0	−1.5	−5.0	3.0	3.5
Seasonally adjusted									
1969	101	100	97	102	99	99	100	102	91
1970	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	100	100
1971	93	97	101	95	98	101	89	93	102
1972	99	103	101	103	108	105	90	91	92
1973	133	134	113	134	136	117	131	131	102
1974	128	109	111	123	105	111	139	118	113
1975	99	90	108	92	87	105	113	98	115
1974 1st quarter	136	117	108	133	109	110	142	135	105
2nd quarter	138	117	112	133	112	111	148	128	113
3rd quarter	134	106	114	130	106	112	144	105	117
4th quarter	128	97	112	123	94	110	139	104	117
1975 1st quarter	119	89	112	114	89	110	128	89	118
2nd quarter	113	95	109	108	92	106	124	102	115
3rd quarter	106	90	107	100	86	103	118	101	114
4th quarter	99	86	104	92	80	100	113	98	112
1976 1st quarter	94	92	103	89	91	98	106	96	115
1975 January	124	86	114	119	85	112	135	88	119
February	122	97	113	117	98	111	132	95	118
March	119	85	110	114	85	108	128	85	117
April	116	94	112	111	94	111	126	95	116
May	115	100	107	110	94	104	126	114	115
June	113	90	106	108	86	103	124	98	115
July	109	84	109	104	77	105	121	99	120
August	108	93	102	102	84	99	121	115	110
September	106	94	109	100	96	107	118	88	113
October	103	84	107	96	79	105	116	96	113
November	101	85	103	94	84	99	113	89	114
December	99	87	101	92	78	97	113	109	110
1976 January	96	83	103	90	85	98	109	78	114
February	95	96	102	89	95	97	108	99	113
March	94	98	105	89	93	99	106	110	119
April	92	91	108	87	91	103	103	92	119
Nov. 75-Jan. 76 (av.)	96	85	102	90	82	98	109	92	113
Feb.-Apr. 76 (av.)	92	95	105	87	93	100	103	100	117
Percentage change (b)	−4.0	11.5	−2.5	−3.5	13.0	−2.0	−5.5	−9.0	4.0

(a) All figures are provisional.

(b) For orders on hand, the percentage changes compare the level at the end of the latest period shown with the corresponding level for the earlier period. The percentage changes have been based on the unrounded values and are given to the nearest half percentage point.

After easing back during 1975, the trend in the volume of export sales continued upwards between January and April of this year, with an increase of 3½ per cent. Net new orders from overseas have increased a little in recent months and were 3 per cent higher in April than in January. The trend of new export orders has continued rather low in relation to sales, however, and the volume of orders-on-hand has continued to fall, being about 5 per cent below the January level at the end of April.

Reflecting the broadly similar movements of sales and order intake for the home and export markets, the trends of total sales and net new orders have recently been moving up slowly but steadily. The increase in the three months to April was 2 per cent for total sales and 6½ per cent for the volume of total new orders. Total orders outstanding fell by 4 per cent over the same period, reflecting the lower inflow of new orders than the recent level of sales.

The revised figures published in this table are based on the Monthly Engineering Enquiry relating to April 1976. The response rate of 77 per cent to the inquiry for April, is judged sufficient to justify publication of provisional indices for this month. Taking into account late returns now received for January, February and March response rates for these months were 91, 88 and 86 per cent respectively.

When using the volume index numbers and trends shown in the accompanying table, it should be borne in mind that, when price increases are large, the various problems associated with revaluation of the values of engineering sales and orders to constant prices become more acute. Because of these difficulties the relative accuracy of the volume estimates is likely to have been reduced in recent months and studies are currently in hand to ascertain the possible directions and magnitudes of any biases, which may lead to revisions in due course.

An expanded commentary, together with additional tables, is given in Business Monitor PM 33-36, Engineering (volume indices of sales and orders), obtainable from HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, post free for a subscription of £2.22 per annum. Separate commentaries and volume indices are given for sales, orders-on-hand and net new orders for total, home and export markets, for mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering (SIC Orders VII, VIII and IX respectively).

Metal working machine tools

This article presents in Table 1 provisional monthly statistics of manufacturer's sales and orders for metal working machine tools up to and including April of this year. These monthly values of sales and orders will be published in the Business Monitor PM 332 and full details of the quarterly inquiry will be published in the Business Monitor PQ 332.

The monthly estimates of sales up to the end of the third quarter of 1975 have been adjusted to be consistent with the more comprehensive quarterly inquiry, and the latest provisional estimates will be similarly revised when the appropriate information becomes available. Net new orders and orders-on-hand are reported on the same basis of coverage and valuation as sales. (See *Trade and Industry* of 9 July

TABLE 1 Metal working machine tools: orders and sales

£ million

	Sales			Orders outstanding*			New orders		
	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export	Total	Home	Export
1970	218.6	137.3	81.3	159.5	86.8	72.7	213.9	130.8	83.1
1971	207.7	121.7	86.0	106.0	46.0	60.0	154.2	80.9	73.3
1972	184.7	111.6	73.1	113.3	55.7	57.6	192.0	121.3	70.7
1973	213.2	129.1	84.1	216.0	120.4	95.6	315.9	193.8	122.1
1974	254.4	149.9	104.5	324.6	175.0	149.6	363.0	204.5	158.5
1975 p	329.7	188.1	141.6	242.3	129.9	112.4	247.4	143.0	104.4
1974 1st quarter	55.1	34.1	21.0	250.5	134.8	115.7	89.6	48.5	41.1
2nd quarter	56.1	33.0	23.1	295.5	155.3	140.2	101.1	53.5	47.6
3rd quarter	64.5	38.7	25.8	328.3	175.9	152.4	97.3	59.3	38.0
4th quarter	78.7	44.1	34.6	324.6	175.0	149.6	75.0	43.2	31.8
1975 1st quarter	80.9	48.3	32.6	297.0	149.8	147.2	53.3	23.1	30.2
2nd quarter	77.0	45.1	31.9	289.0	144.1	144.9	69.0	39.4	29.6
3rd quarter	82.4	46.1	36.3	262.5	129.6	132.9	55.9	31.6	24.3
4th quarter p	89.4	48.6	40.8	242.3	129.9	112.4	69.2	48.9	20.3
1976 1st quarter p	96.9	55.7	41.2	217.6	111.2	106.4	72.2	37.0	35.2
1974 July	23.6	13.9	9.7	308.9	162.4	146.5	37.0	21.0	16.0
August	18.3	11.2	7.1	320.0	169.8	150.2	29.4	18.6	10.8
September	22.6	13.6	9.0	328.3	175.9	152.4	30.9	19.7	11.2
October	28.5	15.5	13.0	329.1	172.8	156.3	29.3	12.4	16.9
November	28.6	16.5	12.1	325.7	172.6	153.1	25.2	16.3	8.9
December	21.6	12.1	9.5	324.6	175.0	149.6	20.5	14.5	6.0
1975 January	22.5	13.2	9.3	322.5	169.3	153.2	20.4	7.5	12.9
February	27.7	16.5	11.2	311.4	161.5	149.9	16.6	8.7	7.9
March	30.7	18.6	12.1	297.0	149.8	147.2	16.3	6.9	9.4
April	26.0	14.7	11.3	320.7	170.0	150.7	31.7	16.9	14.8
May	26.7	15.3	11.4	298.0	148.5	149.5	22.0	11.8	10.2
June	24.3	15.1	9.2	289.0	144.1	144.9	15.3	10.7	4.6
July	26.3	14.1	12.2	280.3	139.0	141.3	17.6	9.0	8.6
August	23.7	13.8	9.9	275.0	133.7	141.3	13.4	8.5	9.9
September	32.4	18.2	14.2	262.5	129.6	132.9	19.9	14.1	5.8
October p	29.5	15.6	13.9	253.5	128.3	125.2	20.5	14.3	6.2
November p	29.0	17.0	12.0	238.2	120.7	117.5	13.7	9.4	4.3
December p	30.9	16.0	14.9	242.3	129.9	112.4	35.0	26.2	9.8
1976 January p	30.8	18.6	12.2	239.3	120.1	119.2	27.8	8.8	19.0
February p	31.5	17.6	13.9	229.3	116.3	113.0	21.5	13.8	7.7
March p	34.6	19.5	15.1	217.6	111.2	106.4	22.9	14.4	8.5
April p	28.4	17.3	11.1	219.2	110.0	109.2	30.0	16.1	13.9
Three monthly totals									
February 1976-April 1976	94.5	54.4	40.1	219.2	110.0	109.2	74.4	44.3	30.1
November 1975-January 1976	90.7	51.6	39.1	239.3	120.1	119.2	76.5	43.4	33.1
February 1975-April 1975	84.4	49.8	34.6	320.7	170.0	150.7	64.6	32.5	32.1
Percentage change latest three months on:									
1 Previous three months	+4	+5	+3	−8	−8	−8	−3	+2	−9
2 A year earlier	+12	+9	+16	−32	−35	−28	+15	+36	−6

p = provisional.
* The values for orders outstanding relate to the ends of the periods shown.
Due to rounding, constituent figures may not sum to their respective totals.

1976). A monthly employment series for this industry is also provided in Table 2.

Summary

Provisional monthly statistics are now available for the three months up to April of this year. They show that in current value terms, sales are rising moderately but in volume terms the trend is probably being maintained at the recent level. New orders received in April showed a slight improvement on previous months thus bringing to a momentary halt the decline in orders-on-hand of the past year. On a three months' basis, however, the inflow of orders has continued well below sales and order books have probably not yet stabilised. The estimate of employment in the industry has remained unchanged in the last two months after falling markedly throughout 1975.

Recent trends for machine tools

The latest monthly statistics available for the three months up to April of this year show that sales continued to increase over the previous three months, by 4 per cent, and were 12 per cent higher than in the same period of 1975. This pattern was more encouraging in the home sector, where it showed a 5 per cent increase over the previous three months, than in the export sector, which nevertheless increased by 3 per cent. These increases were probably mainly a reflection of higher prices of machine tools but the latest sales figures are consistent with the volume of deliveries being maintained, despite the declining trend in orders-on-hand. Total new orders received (net of cancellations) for the month of April at £30 million were the highest yet in 1976 and were higher than total deliveries made during the month, with the result that the fall in total orders-on-hand of previous months was replaced by a slight rise between March and April. On a three monthly basis, however, total new orders received were still 3 per cent lower than the previous three months in current value terms, although 15 per cent higher than the corresponding period a year earlier. Improvement in the home market was shown by a 2 per cent rise over the previous three months and a marked improvement of 36 per cent over the same period in 1975, which can be interpreted as partly an increase in volume terms and partly a reflection of higher product prices.

TABLE 2 Metal working machine tools: employment

Thousands

1974	1st quarter	52.9	1975	1st quarter	54.0	1976	January p 50.1
	2nd quarter	53.2		2nd quarter	53.0		February p 49.5
	3rd quarter	54.0		3rd quarter	52.2		March p 49.3
	4th quarter	54.4		4th quarter p	50.6		April p 49.3

p = Provisional.

Although order books for the combined home and export sectors in April showed a fall of 8 per cent on the levels of January of this year, they did show a modest improvement on the previous months figures. This recent, more promising, movement was entirely due to the improved export order book situation in April as compared with March. Nevertheless, on a three-monthly comparison, export order books in April were still 8 per cent below the levels prevailing at the beginning of this year and 28 per cent below the levels of April 1975. Orders outstanding for the home market showed a similar 8 per cent fall in April as compared with January and a somewhat greater drop of 35 per cent, judged by a yearly comparison.

The slight improvement in the overall level of orders on hand in April is perhaps at this stage better interpreted as an indication of a possible halt in the downward movement in orders outstanding rather than the beginning of a sustained, however hesitant, recovery in their general levels.

Included in Table 2 is a specially prepared estimate of the employment of the industry covered by this article, ie part of MLH 332 concerned primarily with metal cutting and metal forming machine tools and parts, excluding welding equipment. The estimate for April at 49.3 thousand shows that the downward trend may have steadied out after the recent recession.

Cinema admissions and takings in April 1976

During April, counted as a four week period, the weekly average of admissions to cinemas in Great Britain was 2.21 million and the weekly average of gross box office takings was £1.61 million. The comparable figures for April 1975 were 2.74 million and £1.57 million, respectively.

Films Act 1960, Section 6: Combination of quota periods

The Department of Trade, after consulting the Cinematograph Films Council and upon the application of EMI Cinemas Ltd., has issued a direction that for the ABC 1, Deansgate, Manchester, the years 1976 and 1977 may be combined as a single quota period, provided that the foreign film 'All The President's Men' is exhibited for a continuous period of at least eight weeks and one day.

Registrations of British, community and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Department of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 to 1970, as amended by the European Communities Act 1972, during the week ended Friday, 16 July 1976.
BR/E indicates that the film is a British quota film, EC that the film is a quota film. The date which forms part of the registration number of each is the date on which quota life of the film expires.

Title of film	Registered no.	Playing time minutes	Date of registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
At The Earth's Core	BR/E 38689/18/7/81	90	12 July	British Lion Films Ltd.	Amicus Productions Ltd.
Satellites Of The Sun	BR/E 38693/18/7/81	13	13 July	Contemporary Films Ltd.	National Film Board of Canada, Montreal
The Soul Of The Samurai	BR/E 38697/18/7/81	24	15 July	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Harcourt Films Ltd.
The Way Of The Sword	BR/E 38699/18/7/81	25	15 July	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Harcourt Films Ltd.
Movietone News 2458	BR/E 38624/18/7/81	8	16 July	British Movietonews Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
			COMMUNITY		
Do You Want My Wife?	EC 38688/18/7/81	81	12 July	Cinecenta Film Distributors Ltd.	Les Films du Berry and Films la Boetie, Paris
Celine And Julie Go Boating	EC 38692/18/7/81	190	13 July	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Les Films du Losange, SAGA, Simar Films, VM Productions, Renn Productions, and Films Christian Fechner, Paris
			FOREIGN		
The Red Pony	F 38687	69	12 July	British Lion Films Ltd.	Omnibus Productions Inc., California
St. Ives	F 38690	94	13 July	Columbia-Warner Distributors Ltd.	Warner Brothers Inc., California
WOW (Women Of The World)	F 38691	11	13 July	Contemporary Films Ltd.	Pyramid Films, California
Lifeguard	F 38694	96	14 July	Cinema International Corporation (UK)	Ted Mann Productions Inc., California
Wanted Women	F 38695	84	14 July	Intercontinental Film Distributors Ltd.	Manson Distributing Corporation, California
Buffalo Bill And The Indians	F 38696	123	15 July	EMI Film Distributors Ltd.	Cody Production Co., New York
Under-graduate Girls	F 38698	73	15 July	Intercontinental Film Distributors Ltd.	Flora Film, Rome

British Film Fund Agency returns

The British Film Fund Agency has authorised the publication of the following information for the five weeks ended 29 May, 1976.

Distributors' Earnings submitted	£
Low cost films:	
Eligible (after multiplying by 2½)	55,712
Not eligible for 2½ times rental	12,905
	68,617
High cost films (including newsreels after multiplying by 2½)	592,127
	660,744
Films under 3,000 ft (after multiplying by 2½)	99,718
	£760,462
Levy collections paid to the Agency by HM Customs and Excise to 1 June 1976 including an estimate of collections approximately covering entertainments for the five weeks ended 29 May 1976	£540,000

The seventh interim allocation for the nineteenth year will be at the rate of 62 per cent.

New companies registered

Below are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during May 1976 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Total	Public companies	Private companies
Not exceeding £100	2,964	—	2,964
Over £100 but under £1,000	41	—	41
£1,000 but under £10,000	901	—	901
£10,000 but under £50,000	332	—	332
£50,000 but under £100,000	43	—	43
£100,000 but under £1,000,000	58	—	58
£1,000,00 and over	4	—	4
Total number	4,343	—	4,343
	£ thous.	£ thous.	£ thous.
Total amount of nominal capital	25,095	—	25,095

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1975 and 1976.

	1975		1976	
	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.	Number	Nominal capital £ thous.
January	3,648	18,631	3,476	21,780
February	3,442	22,886	4,088	19,228
March	3,478	22,419	6,190	41,680
April	4,944	24,352	4,150	22,354
May	4,245	42,314	4,343	25,095
June	3,465	20,856		
July	3,752	26,703		
August	3,267	47,668		
September	3,781	32,241		
October	3,879	25,224		
November	3,739	35,028		
December	3,450	27,881		
Total	45,090	346,203		

PRIVATE COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND AND WALES WITH NOMINAL CAPITAL OF £1 MILLION AND OVER

Name	Number	Date of incorporation	Nominal capital	Objectives
Norwich Union Insurance Group (Equipment Leasing) Ltd.	1,257,723	10.5.76	£1 million	Hire purchase
Gavins Opad Ltd.	1,258,564	14.5.76	£1 million	Building contractors
Phoenix Motor Cycles Ltd.	1,260,476	26.5.76	£5 million	Motor cycle manufacturers

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PQ 263 Lubricating oils and greases for first quarter 1976
PQ 275 Soap and detergents for first quarter 1976
PQ 279.5 Printing ink for first quarter 1975
PQ 279.6 Surgical bandages, etc., for first quarter 1976
PQ 392 Cutlery, spoons, forks, tableware including safety razors and blades for first quarter 1976
PQ 395 Cans and metal boxes for first quarter 1976
PQ 399.3 Safes, locks, latches, keys and springs for first quarter 1976
PQ 415 Jute for first quarter 1976
PQ 418 Lace for first quarter 1976

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ENCIRCLE TI 137 ON PAGE 293 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

SD 6 Instalment credit business of finance houses for May 1976

SD 8 Instalment credit business of retailers for May 1976

Miscellaneous series

M 1 Motor vehicle registrations for May 1976

Business Monitors in the Production series and Miscellaneous series, and certain Monitors (Nos. SD 1 and SD 9) in the Service and Distributive series, are normally available by annual subscription from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH. Copies of specific issues (including back issues) can be ordered by post (payable in advance) from the Library at the Business Statistics Office, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NPT 1XG (tel. 0633 56111, ext. 2973; telex 497121/497122 – Answer back BSO Newport), from which a complete list of the titles of Business Monitors is available on application. Back issues of the monthly and quarterly Monitors cost 30p a copy post free. The annual Monitors are individually priced and the cost of these will be supplied on request. Exceptionally, copies can also be purchased over the counter at the Department's Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Export House, 50 Ludgate Hill, London EC4M 7HU.

The Annual Census of Production Reports (the PA series of Monitors) and the 1971 Census of Distribution Reports (which are being published as Monitors SD 10 to SD 23, though not all are yet available) can be obtained on standing order from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH, or can be purchased separately from the Government bookshops or through booksellers.

Sales in the carpet industry in May

The daily rate of manufacturers' sales by value in May 1976 at current prices was provisionally estimated to have been 13 per cent more than in May 1975, assuming 21 working days in May 1975 and 20 working days in May 1976. In the three months ended May 1976, the daily rate of manufacturers' sales was provisionally estimated to have been 8 per cent more than in the corresponding period 12 months ago, assuming 62 working days in the period ended May 1975 and 63 working days in the period ended May 1976. The index numbers, which are of manufacturers' sales by value, have been adjusted for the length of the working month, but not for non-statutory holidays or other seasonal factors. The Wholesale Price Index of carpets is shown as a guide to the movement in prices.

1970 = 100

	Index of manufacturers' sales at current prices	Wholesale price index
1969	93	96.6
1970	100	100.0
1971	115	104.9
1972	135	111.7
1973	166	130.2
1974	179	153.1
1975	202	177.8
1975 Quarter ended March	190	169.5
Quarter ended June	194	171.2
Quarter ended September	180	180.2
Quarter ended December	242	190.5
1976 Quarter ended March	217	200.2p
1975 February	189	170.2
March	220	170.3
April	187	170.4
May	195	170.4
1976 February	210	201.1
March	226	201.7p
April	209	202.0p
May	220	209.9p

p = provisional.

Sales by wholesale textile houses in April

Sales by wholesale textile houses in April showed a decrease of 9 per cent on a year earlier, compared with a decrease of 11 per cent in February and a decrease of 11 per cent in March.

The value of stocks at the end of April showed an increase of 7 per cent compared with the same period last year.

TABLE 1 Total sales and stocks

Index numbers and *percentage increase compared with a year earlier* 1950 = 100

	Value of home sales		Value of stocks end period	
1966	110	*–3*	..	..
1967	104	*–5*	..	..
1968	108	*4*	..	..
1969	103	*–5*	..	..
1970	107	*4*	..	..
1971	115	*8*	..	..
1972	121	*5*	..	..
1973	134	*11*	..	..
1974	147	*9*	..	..
1975	147	*1*	..	..
1973 1st quarter	120	*18*	184	*12*
2nd quarter	123	*11*	171	*17*
3rd quarter	130	*6*	173	*12*
4th quarter	163	*10*	204	*21*
1974 1st quarter	134	*12*	189	*3*
2nd quarter	131	*7*	202	*18*
3rd quarter	148	*13*	194	*12*
4th quarter	173	*6*	198	*–3*
1975 1st quarter	143	*7*	219	*16*
2nd quarter	135	*3*	197	*–2*
3rd quarter	146	*–1*	193	*–1*
4th quarter	165	*–5*	224	*13*
1976 1st quarter	133	*–8*	234	*7*
1975 April	149	*7*	195	*8*
May	128	*4*	213	*3*
June	130	*–2*	197	*–2*
July	125	*7*	210	*2*
August	126	*–11*	206	*—*
September	186	*1*	193	*–1*
October	193	*–6*	197	*3*
November	150	*–3*	231	*4*
December	153	*–4*	224	*13*
1976 January	86	*–12*	213	*4*
February	138	*–11*	227	*6*
March	174	*–1*	234	*7*
April	136	*–9*	208	*7*

TABLE 2 Analysis by department

Percentage increase compared with a year earlier

	Sales		Stocks‡
	Apl. '76	Jan.-Apl. '76	Apl. '76
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	35	7	7
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	2	18	15
Women's underwear	–19	–13	8
Women's hose and children's socks	–13	–15	–10
Women's millinery	–35	–6	5
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	–16	–5	–8
Children's wear	5	2	15
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	6	–1	47
Gloves	–35	1	–14
Piece-goods and nets	11	2	90
Household textiles	–5	—	47
Floor coverings, furniture and hardware	–14	–13	3
Boots and shoes	–14	–3	2
Total†	–9	–8	7

† Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
‡ Values at cost.

Note

These statistics are prepared by Textile Distributors' Association. Inquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, the Textile Distributors' Association, 3 Berners Street, London W1P 4JP (tel. 01-580 2902).

Release dates of economic statistics to be published in August

This notice is issued by the Central Statistical Office on behalf of the Government Statistical Service and other organisations as a guide to the dates of publication of major economic series in August. The dates are those which departments, or other organisations concerned are aiming at, and would normally expect to meet. Exceptionally, there may be a delay resulting from unavoidable statistical problems of collection and compilation. Further inquiries about individual series should be addressed to the source named.

Publication date	Series	Method of release	Source
August			
3 Tues.	CBI Industrial Trends Survey (July)	PN	CBI
	Capital issues and redemptions (during month of July)	PN	Bank of England
	UK official reserves (July)	PN	HM Treasury
5 Thurs.	Provisional figures of vehicle production and estimates of new car registrations (July)	PN	Department of Industry
9 Mon.	Hire purchase and other instalment credit business (June)	PN	Department of Industry
	Retail sales (June – final)	PN	Department of Industry
	Wholesale price index numbers (July)	PN	Department of Industry
10 Tues.	Central Government financial transactions (including borrowing requirement) (July)	PN	HM Treasury
11 Wed.	London clearing banks' monthly statement (mid-July)	PN	CLCB
	UK banks' eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits (mid-July)	PN	Bank of England
	Index of Industrial Production (June)	PN	CSO
12 Thurs.	Finished steel consumption and stock changes (2nd qtr – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
13 Fri.	Manufacturing industry's capital expenditure by regions (4th qtr)	T and I	Department of Industry
	Balance of payments current account and overseas trade figures (July)	PN	Department of Trade/CSO
	Retail prices index (July)	PN	Department of Employment
	Building Societies' receipts and loans (July)	PN	BSA
	Usable steel production (July)	PN	BSC/BISPA
16 Mon.	Turnover of the motor trades (2nd qtr)	PN	Department of Industry
	Turnover of the catering trades (June)	PN	Department of Industry
	Retail sales (July – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
17 Tues.	Preliminary estimate of gross domestic product based on output data (2nd qtr)	PN	CSO
18 Wed.	Basic rates of wages and normal weekly hours (July)	PN	Department of Employment
	Monthly index of average earnings (June)		
19 Thurs.	Consumers' expenditure (2nd preliminary estimate) (2nd qtr)	PN	CSO
	Building Society house prices and mortgage advances (2nd qtr)	PN	Department of the Environment
	Car and commercial vehicle production (July – final)	PN	Department of Industry
20 Fri.	Sales and orders in the engineering industries (May)	T and I	Department of Industry
22 Sun.	National Savings monthly progress report (July)	PN	National Savings Committee
23 Mon.	UK banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-July)	PN	Bank of England
	London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-July)	PN	Bank of England
	New vehicle registrations (July)	PN	Department of the Environment
24 Tues.	Unemployment (Aug. – prov.)	PN	Department of Employment
	Unfilled vacancies (Aug. – prov.)		
26 Thurs.	Unemployment (July – final)	Gazette	Department of Employment
	Employment in production industries (June)		
	Overtime and short-time working in manufacturing industries (June)		
	Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes (July)		
	Capital expenditure by manufacturing, distributive and service industries (2nd qtr – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (2nd qtr – prov.)	PN	Department of Industry
	Energy trends	PN	Department of Energy
27 Fri.	Construction – new orders (June)	PN	Department of the Environment
31 Tues.	Housing starts and completions (July – prov.)	PN	Department of the Environment
	House renovation grants approved (July – prov.)		
	Bricks and cement production (July)	PN	Department of the Environment

PN = Press Notice

Social Trends No. 6

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Index to statistics and organisational information published regularly in 'Trade and Industry'

A = annually M = monthly Q = quarterly 6M = every six months.

Title	Last published
Air transport: trade by air (A)	16 July 1976
Balance of payments:	
current account (M)	This week
trends in invisible transactions	16 Apr. 1976
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Bankruptcies *see* Insolvencies	
Business names and limited partnerships (A)	30 Jan. 1975
Capital expenditure: manufacturing, distributive and service industries (Q)	9 July 1976
By regions	28 May 1976
Catering trades turnover (M)	16 July 1976
Census of production (A)	2 Apr. 1976
Chemicals industry activity (Q)	2 July 1976
Companies:	
acquisitions and mergers (Q)	14 May 1976
Liquidations *see* Insolvencies	
liquidity (Q)	11 June 1976
new registrations:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	16 July 1976
rate of return on capital	24 Oct. 1975
Construction work overseas (A)	17 Oct. 1975
EEC economic indicators	2 July 1976
Energy trends (M)	2 July 1976
Engineering industries: sales and orders (M)	This week
Film industry	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	This week
cinema admissions and takings (M)	This week
overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
registrations of films (A)	30 Jan. 1976
Food:	
consumption levels (6M)	2 July 1976
household consumption (Q)	2 July 1976
Footwear industry: production, orders and deliveries (M)	2 July 1976
Foreign exchange: official reserves (M)	9 July 1976
Foreign trade: industrial countries' production and trade (Q)	25 June 1976
(*see also* Overseas trade of the UK)	
Hire-purchase business (M)	9 July 1976
Industrial production:	
index numbers (M)	This week
N. Ireland index	21 Nov. 1975
Wales	16 Apr. 1976
Insolvencies (Q)	7 May 1976
Insurance companies: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Investment:	
book values of overseas direct investments (every 3 years)	15 Nov. 1973
industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	11 June 1976
investment and earnings overseas (A)	25 June 1976
Man-made fibres:	
deliveries (Q)	21 May 1976
production (M)	This week
production: quarterly analysis (Q)	21 May 1976
Metal working machine tools (M)	This week
Motor industry:	
car and commercial vehicle production (M)	25 June 1976
estimated figures (M)	16 July 1976
motor trade turnover (Q)	21 May 1976
Office development permits (Q)	18 June 1976
Overseas trade of the UK:	
direct exporters and credit terms (A)	16 July 1976
analysis of trends (Q)	18 June 1976
ten-year back run (A)	12 Mar. 1976
(*see also* Balance of payments)	
Pension funds: investments and assets (A)	22 Aug. 1975
Regional development grants (Q)	7 May 1976
Regional selective assistance monthly summary (M)	4 June 1976
Regional selective assistance: offers £10,000 or more (Q)	14 May 1976
Retail prices index (M)	This week
Retail trades:	
sales (M)	9 July 1976
amendment	16 July 1976
provisional figures (M)	This week
sales, N. Ireland (M)	2 July 1976
stocks (M)	16 July 1976
Royalties: overseas transactions (A)	25 June 1976
Shipping: nationality of vessels in UK sea-borne trade (A)	9 July 1976
Steel consumption and stocks (Q)	2 July 1976
Stocks:	
manufacturers' and distributors' quarterly figures (Q)	9 July 1976
manufacturers' stocks: monthly estimates (M)	16 July 1976
retail (M)	16 July 1976
Television: overseas payments and earnings (A)	8 Aug. 1975
Textiles:	
activity in the industry (Q)	23 Apr. 1976
carpet sales (M)	This week
cotton industry production (M)	16 July 1976
hosiery production (M)	25 June 1976
made-up clothing: orders and deliveries (M)	2 July 1976
wholesale houses' sales (M)	This week
wool exports (Q)	28 May 1976
wool output (M)	16 July 1976
Tourism:	
foreign visitor arrivals (M)	19 Mar. 1976
overseas travel and tourism (Q)	9 Apr. 1976
Wholesale prices:	
average prices of selected commodities (A)	9 Apr. 1976
index numbers (M)	This week

Departmental organisations, etc.

Subjects	Last published
British commercial representations overseas	16 Apr. 1976
Customs notices of interest to exporters	4 June 1976
ECGD local offices	2 July 1976
Guide to Departments	This week
Official Receivers' offices	9 July 1976
Programme of trade promotions	30 Apr. 1976
Release dates of economic statistics	This week

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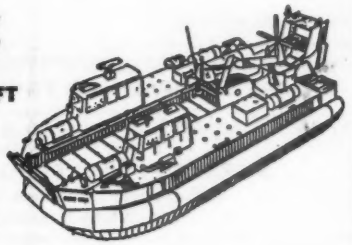

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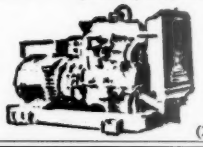

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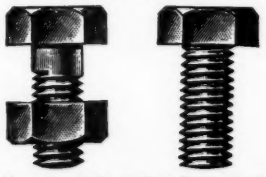

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